HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 288— BOMBAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1926 ONE ANNA

SPLENDID UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA A LOIS WEBER PRODUCTION

"The Marriage Clause"

8 parts—Brilliant—Superb—Incomparable Flawless—Fascinating and exquisitely beautiful Picture, featuring the popular and famous Stars

FRANCIS BUSHMAN

Billie Dove, Grace Darmond and Warner Oland.

THE FASCINATING SECRETS OF FOOTLIGHTS!
THE COLOURFUL GLAMOUR OF LIFE BACK-STAGE!

THE LOVE STORY WITHOUT A FLAW!

Do **NOT MISS** it on any account

As the Drama is a lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it, you are therefore requested to be in time,

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

A SPLENDID SUPERB PARAMOUNT PICTURE!
A LOVE DRAMA OF A GIRL WHO WAS AFRAID TO LOVE!

'SINGED WINGS'

8 Parts—the Story of a Bewitching Spanish Dancer and the Sinister Shadow that menaced her love, featuring the lovely

BEBE DANIELS and Conrad Nagel.

A Romance Bristling with Dramatic Romance!

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA*..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,583
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‡ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

x—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60. to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
,, 2nd ,, Saloon to London £54 & £52, ,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARCHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	NALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
3rd Dec.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
6th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
8th ,,	SAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
8th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,014

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses*.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 330.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTOR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 6th December, 1926, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

137. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining a report from the Medical Relief Committee as to whether the site at present selected for a Maternity Home at Mahim is suitable.

138-140. From Mr. Shankerrao A. Mantri.—For requesting the Commissioner (138) to submit proposals for providing flights of steps on the east and west side of the Kennedy Bridge, (139) to take early steps to put right Kandewadi Road, Cow Lane and Borbhat Lane and (140) to submit plans and estimate for the construction of an open Fish Market on the Chandanwadi Market site.

141. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, seconded by Mr. R. S. Nekaljay.—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the excessive speed at which the Municipal meat vans and Health Department motor lorries are being driven.

142. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, seconded by Rao Saheb M. D. Rane.—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the impassable condition of the footpaths [illegible] Hornby Vellard.

143. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz for inviting the Commissioner's attention to the condition of the majority of motor number plates, especially the rear plates which are hardly visible from a distance of 10 yards.

144-145. From Dr. M. F. Bisni.—(144) For authorizing the Commissioner to notify that in future all requests for donations from the Corporation will be considered together once a year only at the October Meeting of the Corporation and (145). For obtaining a report as to the advisability of providing a ward of about twenty beds for the treatment of Venereal cases as inpatients in the new building at the Bellasis Road where the present Lamington Road Anti-Venereal Clinic is to be shifted.

146. From Mr. B. G. Horniman, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.—For expressing regret at the victimisation of the employees who gave evidence before the Corruption Enquiry Committee.

147. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala.—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused to the employees of the Choi Silk Mills Co., Ltd., by the accumulation of dirty stinking sewage which spreads in the compound of the Mills on account of the surcharging of the Soparibaug Road sewer.

148. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.—For requesting the Commissioner to take early steps for the prevention of the sale of adulterated saccharine as genuine.

149. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the restoration of Sleater Road as a public thoroughfare.

150. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola.—For appointing Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar to be a member of the Committee appointed for preparing a representation to Government on certain matters in connection with the Improvement Trust Transfer.

151. From Dr. M. F. Bisni.—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused by the National Aniline and Chemical Company at Clerk Road.

152. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, seconded by Rao Saheb M. D. Rane.—For inviting the attention of the G. Ward Representatives of the Corporation on the Excise Advisory Committee to the proposed transfer of a liquor and a toddy shop from E. Ward to a place on Cadell Road.

153. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz.—For requesting Government to cancel the license granted to the proprietor of a restaurant near the Chowpatty Bandstand to sell liquor.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,

Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,

Bombay, 3rd December, 1926.

27769

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, Ld CLOTH SHOP.

OPPOSITE MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS' WORKS, BYCULLA.
Tel. No. 42370.

SALE

FROM 1st to 15th December, 1926. ATTRACTIVE REDUCTION in prices. Step in and see how far a Rupee will go.

27717

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS 1926.

THE following concessions will be allowed:

(1) 1st and 2nd class Return tickets will be issued at 1 1/3 fares for distances of over 100 miles on this Company's system.

(2) Intermediate and 3rd class Return tickets between Bombay and certain stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be issued for 1½ fares.

For detailed particulars see Notices exhibited at stations.

H. P. BALL,

Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th December, 1926

27765

READY WASTE FOR SALE

COTTON AND YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAY, the 11th December 1926 along with a cash Deposit of Rs. 500/- for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders, fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,

Secs Tres. and Agents.

27770

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DISPENSARY AND STAFF QUARTERS AT POONA RAILWAY STATION.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the construction of the above mentioned work, at his Office at Parel on THURSDAY, the 9th December, 1926, upto 1 p.m.

Tender Forms can be obtained from the undersigned's office on payment of rupee one.

Specifications of works, Plans and conditions can be seen in the undersigned's office.

The envelope enclosing tender should be endorsed "Tender for the construction of a Dispensary and Staff quarters at Poona Railway Station."

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender nor assign any reason for the non-acceptance of the same.

(Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS,

District Engineer, Construction, Parel.

Parel, 25th November, 1926.

27741

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 14th December, 1926, for the supply of "Dredged Sand from Mumbra" for a period of 3 years, the sand to be dredged with Trust Plant.

Copies of tender, embodying the full conditions and particulars can be had on payment of Rs. 2/- from the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. E. S. KYNNERSLEY,

A. M. Inst. C.E.

Acting Engineer to the Board.

The Engineer's Office
Near King's Circle,
Matunga, Bombay,
2nd December, 1926

27763

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS Co. Ld.

MOTOR BUS SERVICE.

ON and from MONDAY, 6th December 1926, a service of Buses will run every 10 minutes between

WARDEN ROAD
(from its junction with Nepean Sea Road)
and
BALLARD ESTATE

via Gowalia Tank Road, Harvey Road, Hughes Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road, Church Gate Street and Elphinstone Circle.

	WARDEN ROAD.	BALLARD ESTATE.
First Bus departs from	8-30 A. M.	9-0 A. M.
Last „ „ „	20-20 P. M.	19-50 P. M.

C. N. MOBERLY, M. Inst. C. E.,
General Manager.

SALE OF READY WASTE AND COAL CLINKERS

READY WASTE of COTTON and Yarn, also coal clinkers, are to be sold, tenders for same will be received at the Office of the Jam Mfg. Co., Ld. at 4 Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst. with a deposit of Rs. 500.

Bombay, dated 3rd December, 1926.

R1399

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1926.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 1st December, 1926.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 9th December 1926 to 23rd December 1926 (both days' inclusive).

27771

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

RE: THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December, 1926, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing as an Extraordinary Resolution, the following resolution that is to say:—

"That the Company be Wound Up voluntarily and that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., and Mr. Manubhai Rangildas be and they are hereby appointed joint Liquidators without remuneration for the purposes of such winding up."

and Notice is hereby also given as authorized by Clause 62 (a) of the Articles of Association that should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting and that such Meeting wil be held at the same place at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 7th day of January, 1927, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing a resolution confirming the above resolution as a Special Resolution.

Bombay, Dated this 1st day of December, 1926.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Trtasurers and Agents.

27772

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1701 of 1926.

BABU TANSUKHLAL and another.

vs.

DHANNARAYAN VALLABHNARAYAN DANI and Ors.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of August, 1926. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Jainarayan Hindumal Dani, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 10th day of June, 1925, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses ,the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fees Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1926.

H.H.WADIA,
Commissioner.

G. H. RELE,
For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

27740

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANGALDAS ITCHARAM MEHTA, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, a legal practitioner, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, deceased; limited until the last will of the deceased or an authenticated copy thereof is produced ..... Deceased

RANJITLAL MANGALDAS MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a student, residing at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twentyfifth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 25th day of November, 1926.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

27774

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2629 of 1926.

(1) KARIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, of Bombay Dawoodi Borah inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at New Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) MAHOMEDALI MAMOOJEE, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (3) EBRAHIM ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, of Bombay Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (4) AKBERBHOY FAKHRUDIN, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Carnac Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (5) ABDUL TAYAB SHARAFALI, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Sharaf Mansion, Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (6) MULLA YAHYBHOY MULLA NABOOBHAI, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (7) GULAM HUSEIN HASANALI, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort of Bombay, (8) M. S. ALIBHOY G. MAHOMEDALI, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, a Doctor of Theology, residing at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (9) TAYABHAI ESSABHOY THANAVALA, a Merchant, residing at Parsi Gully, Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (10) TAHERBHOY A. ALIBHOY, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (11) ABDUL HUSEIN FAIZULLABHAI, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant a Graduate in Arts, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (12) FIDAHUSEIN ABDUL TAYEB, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (13) AHMEDALI KAIERBHOY, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (14) AMIRUDDIN CHANDABHOY, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) ASGARBHAI BIN NOMANBHAI, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, a Priest, residing at Budri Mahal Hornby Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) ESSOFALI IBRAHIMJI BANDOOKVALA, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Sarang Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and (3) ALIBHAI KADIBHAI USTAD alias TALIMKHANVALA, TALIMVALA, of Bombay Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, residing at Bhendi Bazar without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all others the members of the Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Community and (4) ALIBHOY MULLA JEEVANJEE of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at East Africa. ..... Defendants.

To,

The Members of the,

Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Community.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza in Chambers on the 25th day of November, 1926, Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit on the 10th November, 1926, in this Honourable Court against the defendants 1, 2 and 3 on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all the members of the Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Community and against the 4th defendant for himself praying:—

(a) for a declaration that they and defendant No. 4 as the Committee under the Indenture dated the 28th May, 1903, and referred to in para 1 of the plaint are entitled to the possession and management of the burial ground mentioned in the said plaint.

(b) for an injunction restraining the defendants (other than the defendant No. 4) and each of them and their servants agents or workmen:

(1) from interfering with the possession management and control of the said burial ground by the plaintiffs and Defendant No. 4 and from entering upon the said burial ground save with their permission or for the purpose of the burial of the dead and for the performance of ceremonies connected therewith e.g., Fatia and Ziarat;

(2) from bringing in or depositing on the said burial ground any stones or building materials and

(3) from erecting or attempting to erect and from demolishing or attempting to demolish any wall or other structure on the said burial ground or any part thereof.

(c) for an interim injunction in the terms of prayer (b); of the said plaint.

(d) for an order that the defendants other than defendant No. 4 do forthwith leave the said burial ground and remove from the said burial ground all stones and other materials brought thereon by them or any of them and their servants, agents or workmen and do demolish and remove the materials of any wall or structure which they may have erected or commenced to erect and do deliver up possession of the said burial ground to the plaintiffs and defendant No. 4.

and

(e) that the defendants other than defendant No. 4 may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit

And take further notice that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 14th day of March, 1927.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL,
Acting Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 3rd day of December, 1926.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAIDAS KALIANDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, without occupation, who at the time of his death was residing at Bhuleshwar 3rd Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) NATVERLAL BHAIDAS and (2) MANUBHAI BHAIDAS both of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitants, No. 1, in service and No. 2, without occupation sons of the above-named deceased both residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVER,

The 26th day of November, 1926.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

27725

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration Limited to the Joint Hindu Family property and credits standing in the name of HIRALAL BAKOREDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Share Broker, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

MANILAL BAKOREDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant doing business as Share Broker, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentyfifth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 25th day of November, 1926.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

27763

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1993 of 1922.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Peddar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) GULAMALLI MAHOMEDALLI and (2) TYEBALLI ESUFALLI, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Tank Bunder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and (3) Bai AMTOOBAI, widow of Noorbhai Tyebji (4) ADAMALLI NOORBHAI, both Borahs, residing at Bazaar Masjid, Sheri Wankaner in Kathiawar ..... Defendants.

To,

ADAMALLI NOORBHOY, the 4th Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against the Defendants abovenamed praying that the Defendants may be ordered to deliver forthwith to the Plaintiff vacant and peaceful possession of the portion of the premises described in the plaint in their respective occupation and for costs and further and other reliefs YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to appear in this Court on the 10th day of January, 1927, to which date the suit stands adjourned in person or by Advocate AND TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1926.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

27761

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale gift, lien or otherwise howsoever and required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esplanade Road in Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sankli Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 459 7/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172 281, and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, 13602, C/13710 13552 13683 and 13803 and New Survey No. 1 2, 3549;1B 3587; 3f and 4e 3550; and 3589 and Cadastral Survey No. 1787 of the Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E No. 3915 and Street No. 102 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Fatemabai widow of Munshi Mahomedali Tungekar on or towards the West and North by the Road and on or towards the South by Plot No. 25.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1926.

PAYNE & CO.

Purchasers's Attorneys.

27764

NOTICE

RE: ESTATE OF SIDNEY HARRY JOHNSON CHITHAM DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of the Act XXVIII of 1865 that all persons having any claim against the estate of late Sidney Harry Johnson Chitham of 41 Willows Crescent Cannon Hill in the City of Birmingham in England European deceased, who died a Bachelor and Intestate at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on the 4th day of June, 1925, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 24th day of November, 1926, to Mr. Charles Mortimer Eastley, Solicitor, Bombay the Administrator in Bombay of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claim of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1926.

LITTLE & CO.,

Solicitors for Charles Mortimer Eastley the Administrator in Bombay of the Estate of Sidney Harry Johnson Chitham, deceased.

27753

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of SUMANT KRISHNARAO VAZKAR, of Bombay, Patharo Parbhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of the Imperial Bank of India, residing at Girgaon, Near Portuguese Church, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

HIRABAI, widow of Sumant Krishnarao Vazkar, residing at Girgaum Near Portuguese Church, without the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Krishnarao the minor son of the said deceased ... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 18th day of November, 1926.

HIRABAI SUMANTRAO VAZKAR,
Petitioner-in-Person

27773

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 5th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 183, Shanti Kunj, opposite Parsi Agari, near G.I.P. Dadar Station, rich and selected pieces of dining, drawing and bed room furniture by well-known makers, dining table and chairs, specially made to order rich tapestry silnol drawing room suite, Gramophone with records, Roll top office table, almyrahs, dressing chests, single and double bedsteads, English dinner set, rich crockery, glassware and old Chinaware, etc.

Property of a private gentleman and others.

Furniture is on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, CABINET PHONOGRAPH, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT AND CO, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, "Abboo Baker Mansions", (First Floor, Colaba Causeway, opp. Hotel Majestic, valuable furniture glass, crockery, dining table, chairs; Chesterfield suite, office tables, Revolving chair, Remington Typewriter in perfect working condition, copying Press, Brass and Iron single bedsteads, one Mahogany Cabinet Phonograph with 32 Records; almyrahs, cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapots, etc. etc.

The property of Harron D. Dabby Esqr.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the underwriters and by order of the bank concerned.

1 Silk Saree (damaged).
4 Cases Padlocks.
16 Marble Panels.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Taxes (Bombay Municipality):—

1 Carriage.

Property of a gentleman:—

1 English specially built Landau by Laurie and Marner.
1 English specially built Victoria.

BENNETT & CO.,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT of INDIA

POST OFFICE

Cash Certificates

Rs. 10 for Rs. 7-12-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A return of 5¼ per cent.
Compound Interest.

FREE of INCOME TAX.

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.

MAXIMUM HOLDING **10,000** Rupees

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT

AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.

If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 192 , you need not cash it after five years. IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT another five years because you will obtain Rs. **13** instead of Rs. **10** and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest,

Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE & INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SHAIKH BURAN KAMRUDIN STREET.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Gulam Hussein Haji Hassam Noorani (Insolvent) and with the consent of the Mortgagee Mr. Haji Abdul Rehman Ahmed and in pursuance of the Order of the Insolvency Court dated the 21st day of September 1926, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 7th December 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the said Mortgagee in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the building standing thereon situate on the West side of Shaikh Booran Kamruddin Street in the city and registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's old No. 1158, New No. 8324 old survey No. 2289 and new Survey No. 3744 and municipal F Ward No. 75, Street Nos. 46 and 48 containing by admeausrement 85 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Shaikh Booran Kamruddin Street on the West by a sweeper's passage on the North by the house now or formerly of Chootubai Butcher and on the South by the property now or formerly of Mahomad Hasam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia & Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay at their Office at Motilal's Mansions, 14 Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

FREE! ABSOLUTELY FREE!
RAI SAHIB DR. K. C. DAS'S
SEXUAL SCIENCE
Apply:—
SWASTH SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-2, HARRISON ROAD, CALCU

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office at the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank account and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

'REJUVENATOR'
An infallible REMEDY for mental and physical debility, restores vital powers, makes the old young and the weak strong and is invaluable to all brain workers.
MAXIMUM COURSE of TREATMENT;-
12 days (24 doses)
COST Rs. 5/- NET.
Medical Research Institute,
KAPURTHALA (INDIA.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words ; Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—3RD CLASS ENGINEER for a Vertical Boiler in a Chemical Factory in Kathiawar. Apply Box No. 1870, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1303

WANTED—Respectable GENTLEMEN to work as our agent on Rs. 50/ per mensem rising up to Rs. 150. Apply stating age, etc. to Post Box 632, Calcutta.
A R1278

WANTED—A COMPETENT WEAVING MASTER, salary upto Rs. 700 according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars of past service to the MANAGER, Asarwa Mills, Ahmedabad.
A R1305

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CANAVASSERS to canvass shares on decent commission. Apply Sharp to "THE KARNATAKA PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Hubli.
A 27757

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay Rs. 50. Commission and Travelling allowance. Lucrative business. For terms send anna stamp. NOVELTY TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A 1283

WANTED:—The People's Insurance Company, Limited, will be glad to entertain applications from pushing and influential young men, preferably graduates in Art or Law to work as Organizers and Agents of the Company in unrepresented districts. Good prospects for really capable men. Paid appointments after short probation guaranteed. The Company is also prepared to negotiate for Provincial Chief Agency in exceptional cases. Apply Dept. Ch:-1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
27743

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN DIRECTORY, containing addresses of Manufacturers, Merchants and Exporters. Eight hundred pages, will be ready in January. Price rupees ten. Trade addresses inserted for rupees five. An opportunity to secure new trade connections. Advertisement rates moderate. LAXMICHAND DOSSABHAI SHAH, Post Box, 457, Bombay.
L R1301

WANTED for a library, a good COLLECTION of NEW and SECOND-HANDS BOOKS on various subjects. Those wishing to dispose their lots at reasonable rates, communicate with full details. Box No. 1865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R1222

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

GODOWNS—Large and small for storage and Factories. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, Post, Jacob Circle."
C 27767

TO LET—1st Floor of "Mahomed Building," Bastion Road, opp. Excelsior Theatre, from 1st January, 1927. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Masjid, Bombay.
C R1307

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS 90' by 25' on Pucka Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobighats each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Mazagon
C R3882.

TO BE LET at 51, Naigaum Road, Dadar, a commodious ground Floor of Allbless Bungalow, newly whitewashed facing westerly, airy and open on all sides consisting of four rooms and cook room and separate verandah with a nice garden at the entrance. Rent Rs. 75 per month. Please apply to Mr. DORAB B. MODY on the premises.
C R1308

TO LET—12,000 square yards of vacant land and two large sheds on long or short lease for any sort of large or small factories such as Iron and Brass Foundry, Bricks and Tile, Brush, Soap Safety Matches and Glass Factory, Ice and Soda Factory, Dyeing, Flour, Paper, Silk Woollen and Oil Mills, Paint and Oil Works, Large Godowns and Cinema Films Co., etc., etc., in large or small lots as may be convenient to lessee. The aforesaid vacant land is in the compound of Allbless Bungalow at 51 Naigaum Road, Dadar, please apply to Mr. DORAB B. MODY on the premises.
C R1303

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

HIRERS WANTED—For CINEMA PROGRAMMES 2½ hours each: Consisting Features, Dramas, Comedies, News, Bookings for 1927. Cheapest Service. Agents wanted:—Apply "FILMS," c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1319

THREE BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Parktown, Madras.
T R1297

ANY ARTICLE, NOVELTY, TOY, JEWELLERY, etc., J. H. KEISER, Schnelsener Weg. 5, Hamburg 20.
T R1290

PURE and FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb tin at Rs. 2/8 and Rs. 2/4. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 lb. in baskets at Rs. 4/- and 2/4. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba via Dalhousie, Punjab.
T R1277

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade. Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes Worth a visit at 219, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Mellows Street Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING CLASSES conducted by Experienced Teacher at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road, opp. Lloyd's Bank. Join to-day, Moderate Fees.
R1294

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SFORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort Bombay.
M 24391

SPORTS

FREE—EXCELLENT RACE TIP with money-paying key for the whole Bombay season. Ask particulars. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Pole, NADIAD.
S R1292

PROFESSION.

"RAMALADNYA"—Poona, replies satisfactorily five queries in ONE Rupee Question-Time required.
P R1275

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3420

LUCK is the paramount power that governs your fortune and if you want to know what is your luck now consult PROF. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)
FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

AMUSEMENTS

AND SHE WAS OBLIGED TO SPEAK.
SEE THE INTERESTING FILM
Released By
EXCELSIOR FILM CO.
THE QUEEN WHO WOULD NOT SPEAK
OR
Abola Rani
featuring
Miss JUBEIDA
AT
Popular Picture Palace
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 DAILY
Extra Shows Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT Krishna Co.'s Greatest Comic Production THIS WEEK
Owing to Great Rush SECOND WEEK
PER CHANCE
OR
RAM BHAROSE
CHIEF CHARACTERS :-
Miss ARMELINE Miss GULAB Miss KUSUM
Mr. PARBHUDAS—Mr. NANDRAM
THIS WEEK SPECIAL STAGE DANCE
Miss BABI Will perform beautiful Dance on the Stage.
A BEAUTIFUL COMIC DRAMA full of Laughing Stunts
Story by SHIVLAL NAIK—Scenario KRISHNA KUMAR—Director Mr. MEHTA.
Photographer—Mr. LUHAR, B. Sc. Don't miss to see with your Children.
On Saturday and Sunday 2-30. DAILY at 4-30, 6-30, 9 & 11-15 P. M.
COMING NEXT SATURDAY "SHAM QUEEN"
SHARDA'S NEW STYLE PRODUCTION.
COMING--VIJAY PRODUCTION :—
FEARLESS PHANTOM
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charney Road

PRECIOUS
(Now under the Management of Mr. RUSTOMJI DORABJI, the Proprietor of the West-End and Wellington Cinemas.)
TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK.
NEW THUNDERING SENSATIONAL SERIAL
"WINKING IDOL"
20 Parts—Thrills—Baffling—Astounding—Surprising Mysteries ! Featuring the Popular hero
WILLIAM DESMOND and Eileen Sedgwick and Grace Cunard, directed by
FRANCIS FORD—Opening 6 parts this Week.
A hard-riding, hard-fighting son of the boundless West, who loved a rose of the wastelands, and determined to save her from a fate worse than death.
TO-NIGHT : 3-30 ; 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
PRECIOUS CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6 P. M.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
SUNDAY AT 6 P. M.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Have pleasure in presenting
THE
STAVRINAKY DANCERS
RUSSIAN BALLET
OF
20 FIRST CLASS ARTISTS 20
TO-DAY AT 6 and 9-30 P. M.
BACCHUS
AND
PETRUCHA
FAREWELL MATINEE
SUNDAY AT 6 P. M.
A SINNER'S DREAM
AND
1001 NIGHTS
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 1 P. M. After 3-30 P. M. at the Theatre.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT SECOND WEEK
Owing to tremendeus success of
TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP
TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP
The management have decided to continue it for another week.
HARRY LANGDON
THE NEW KING OF ALL COMEDIANS
THE MAN WITH THE FUNNY FACE
TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP
TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP
IN SEVEN REELS.
FUNNIEST PICTURES OF THE YEAR
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME :—6, 8 and 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES..

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30 P. M.
2nd WEEK ! Episodes 4, 5, 6 and 7.
CHARLES HUTCHISON'S
Newest Serial sensation
"LIGHTNING HUTCH"
Spellbound feats feature
HUTCH
He outdoes his death-defying exploits of the past.
The most thrilling serial ever screened
Also FATTY ARBUKLE COMEDY.
DON'T MISS.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gangoo St. KARACHI.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 2. To-day's Price.
January	11.99—.15
March	12.24—.14
May	12.47—.14
July	12.63—.17
October	12.83—.17
Middling Spot	12.45—.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

	New York, Dec. 2. To-day's Price.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	62,000+3,000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain	20,000—36,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000—76,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 2. To-day's Price
January	12.04—.15
March	12.17—.17
Middling Spot	12.00—.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 2. To-day's Closing.
December	6.39—.41
January	6.49—.07
February	6.51—.06
March	6.58—.06
April	6.61—.06
May	6.69—.06
June	6.72—.06
July	6.79—.05
August	6.82—.05
September	6.85—.05
October	6.88—.05
November	6.87—.05
December	6.87—.04
Middling Spot	6.59—.12

	Liverpool, Dec. 2. To-day's Sales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000—1,000 bales
Sales on Speculation	200 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.
New York, 10-55 a.m.— (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
January	12.07—.1:
March	12.32—.10
May	12.54—.10
New York. Noon Call.	
January	12.05—.11
March	12.28—.12
May	12.52—.11
New Orleans. 9-55 a.m.	
January	12.12—.09
March	12.26—.19

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 2. To-day's Closing
Scinde, Good	4.55—.10
Scinde, Fully Good	4.85—.10
Scinde, Fine	5.15—.10
Bengal, Good	4.65—.10
Bengal Fully Good	4.95—.10
Bengal, Fine	5.25—.10
Oomra, Good	5.40—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	5.70—.10
Oomra Fine	6.00—.10
Broach, Good	5.25—.10
Broach, Fully Good	5.65—.10
Broach, Fine	6.05—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 2. To-day's Closing
December	12.62—.13
January	12.43—.13
February	12.44—.12
March	12.41—.10
April	12.40—.09
May	12.39—.10
June	12.37—.10
July	12.34—.10
August	12.30—.10
September	12.20—.20
October	12.42—.20
November	12.50—.14
December	12.50—.14
Sakellaridas, F.G.F., Spot	14.10—.20

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Dec. 2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, O. and F. Calcutta.	
Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	19|10-1|2
July-Sept., per cwt.	17|7-1|2
Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	17|9
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, O. and F. Bombay.	
Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	19 11-1|2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, O. and F. Karachi.	
Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	20|0-1|4

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, Dec. 2. To-day's Price.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1s. 5d. 5|8 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1s. 5d 7|8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1s. 5d. 1|2 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1s. 5d. 3|4 Sellers.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

	New York Dec. 2 To-day's rate.
Demand Bills	484.50—.06

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 2.

Copper, English Best Selected, £62 3/4.
Copper Braziers, £72—3/4.
Yellow Metal, £67 1/4.
Spelter Hard, £29—1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 guage, £17 1/8—1/8.
Tin Block, £311 1/4—1 1/4.

LINSEED.

	London, Dec. 2 To-day's Price.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton,	£17/10/0 Dec/Jan. shipment sellers. £16/10/0 Apl/May shipment buyers.

	Liverpool, Dec. 2. To-day's Price.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f., ton,	£15/7/6 Dec/Jan shipment paid. £15/2/6 Jan/Feb shipment hull paid.
Market:—Firmer.	
Linseed, Bombay.	£18½ Dec/Jan shipment nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

	London, Dec. 2 To-day's Price.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.	30/9 Jan/Apl delivery buyers. 30/9 May/Aug. delivery paid and buyers.

WHEAT.—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Dec. 2. To-day's Price.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.	50/9 Jan/Feb shipment value.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.	51 Jan/Feb shipment value.
Market:—More offering.	
Wheat, Australian,	54 Jan/Feb shipment offered.
Market:—Inactive.	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,	57/3 Dec/Jan shipment quoted.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

	London, Dec. 2. To-day's Rate.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.39—3|4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-7|8 plus 1|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87—.01
T.T. Madrid on London	31.90—.09
T.T. Milan on London	113.30—.45
T.T. Berne on London	24.14 plus .01
T.T. Paris on London	127.00—3.50

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

	London, Dec. 2. This Week.
Total Bullion	£152,900,000—100,000
Public Deposits	£9,200,000—14,600,000
Other Deposits	£117,800,000 plus 17,000,000
Govt. Sec.	£42,300,000 plus 9,000,000
Other Secs.	£69,700,000—4,70,000
Notes and Coin	£32,900,000—1,800,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£267,400,000—1,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	25.93—1.93 p. c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Dec. 2. To-day's Price.
Cottonseed, Bombay	£7-1|2 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Nominal.
Castorseed, Bombay	£18-15-0 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold ton	£17-17-6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Nominal.
Rapeseed, Toria ton	£18-2-6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Quoted.
Rapeseed, Toria ton	£17-15-0 Jan.-Feb. S'ment.. Quoted.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, Dec. 2. To-day's Price.
Fair Rio Coffee, No. 7, quality), Spot	15-3 4

SILVER MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.

This morning London quotations were reported easy, and our market opened weak, but Shanghai reprts came better. There was considerable short covering and prices showed improvement. There was very little fresh buying and to-day's improvement is nothing but a natural reaction. The market closed as under:—

Ready Rs. 58.
Magsar delivery Rs. 55|14.
Posh delivery Rs. 55|13
Double option premium:—
Magsar Rs. 1|9
Posh Rs. 2|4

Tone. Very quite, America bought. India sold. China doing nothing. Expect prices to remain at about present level of a little lower. This week shipment from London is expected to be for £500,000.

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Dec. 2. To-day's price.
Silver.—India selling, speculators the only buyers. Market closed quiet.	
Spot	24-9|16—1|8
Forward	24-1|2—1|8

GOLD MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.

The Gold Market continues steady due to no fluctuations in Exchange. There are signs of improved demand for ready and forward is also in good demand:

Ready Rs. 21|9|9
Magsur Rs. 21|9|6
Posh Rs. 21|9|6
Double option premiums:—
Magsar delivery Rs. 0-1-6
Posh delivery Rs. 0-2-6

LONDON GOLD.

	London, Dec. 2. To-day's price.
Bar Gold, per oz.	£4-4-11 1|2

	London, Dec. 2. To-day's Rate.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3|8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4 p.c.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

AMERICANS:—Continued hedge selling.

LOCAL:—Some short covering—dull and lifeless

Private cables:

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 2nd instant as under:

Southern liquidation exceeds demand.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:

New York May 12·57 (at the opening lowest 12·45 (2-37). Hedge selling and general selling meeting good limit buying of distant positions.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:

J. W. Jay and Co. estimate 18,280,000 bales.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, December 3.

Yesterday the New York market opened at a decline of 8 points on hedge selling, prices rallied during the middle of the day on some buying but prices again broke and touched the lowest, so far not seen for the last 5 years. January quoted at the close one point below 12 cent. level.

Once more the cotton trade is getting ready for the annual reception of the statistical piece de resistance from the Bureau of Agricultural Department. The report is likely to prove a one-day's wonder, with the usual effect on the psychology of the temperamental professional. Those who will differ with official forecast will not find their doubts settled until the final ginning figures are issued in the third week of next March. Thus far, the outgivings of the so-called private authorities are as under:

The Southern Products 18,017,000 bales.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. 18,632,000 bales.

Messrs. S. W. Say and Co., 18,280,000 bales4

The cotton trade, however, has before it problems far more important than determining the market effect of a variation of 500,000 bales or so in the final Bureau estimate. Price swings of temporary duration are to be expected according to whether the high or low figures are confirmed. This season to an unusual degree the quantitative, as well as qalitative, features of the crop must be weighed and discounted. The relative low grade of the crop and the existence of much that is undesirable constitute aspects, which we experienced for December contracts, are a problem difficult to solve.

The supply position is now clear enough that we have a record crop, and many hold the view for a record consumption too. It remains to be seen as to how many bales will be consumed. While we make no prediction for demand, we confess that we do not catch the logic of the contention that low prices mean record consumption. The ability to eat a full meal may be indicative of a gastronomic capacity, but it is not necessarily a proof of a keen appetite. Last year mills had consumed a big quantity enlarging the world's stocks of goods, and had added moderately to their reserves of raw material. To-day the conditions are different. The trade is passing through a difficult time and so far consumption and world's mills takings are not poinintg to some huge consumption. On the contrary if prices continue to sag, mills might stop their buying and await for further developments.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following further and continued fall in the prices of American cotton, our market this morning opened for Broach April|May at R245 and gradually prices kept on hardening on little scattered buying by operators and offices. The undertone is very poor, but in the hope of a reaction from America, prices are maintained at a comparatively higher level. Finally the Marwari Bazar closed as under:

Broach A.M.	..	247-1|2	245	247-1|2
Oomra D.|J.	.234	235	234	235
Oomra M.	.231	232-1|2	231	232-1|2
Bengal D.|J.	.207-1|2	209	207-1|2	209
Bengal M.	.204	205	204	205

SEWRI MARKET

Liverpool opened as expected at 5 points lower. Our market opened for Broach April-May at R246 and fluctuated within four annas. There was total absence of business and the market was dull and lifeless. The following are closing prices:

	Op.	H.	Low.	Closed.
Broach A.M. ..	246	246|4	246	246|4
Oomra D.|J. .	234	234 8	234	234
Bengal D.|J. ..	208	208	207|8	208
Oomra Mar. ..	232	232|8	232	232
Bengal Mar. ..	205	205	..	205

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY:

Bombay, December 3 1926

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	2,211	20,960	57,745
Central India	457	8,681	35,849
Barsi and Nagar	496	6,482	15,552
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	473	3,383
Berar	2.176	31,235	35,437
Central Provinces	447	2,644	10,113
Total Oomras ..	5,787	70,475	1,58,079
Dholera	126	3,506	34,023
N.W. Provinces	1,288	17,713	76,906
Rajputana		5 841	13,499
Sind-Punjab ..	592	6,956	32 634
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar ..		6,337	11,623
Westerns-Northerns	12	7,010	6.055
Cocoanada		395	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,436	6,341
Persian		2,175	1,557
American	2,330	30,113	13?
Egyptian and African ..	584	17,132	24 4.
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		5	112
Total	10,719	1,72,228	3, 6 986

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th This year	Nov. Last year
Europe	446	54,167	79,066
Japan & China ..	1,000	39,510	99,285
Coast Ports		2,734	5,771
Up-country by Rail. ..		27,732	2,051
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		7,100	21,671
Total ..	1,446	1,31,243	2,07,844

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

1926/1927 Crop.

	Bombay, Dec. 3.
Bengal M.G. F.G.	220/225
Bengal M.G. Fine	235/240
Khandeish M.G Fine	230/235
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	245/248
Amraoti/Khamgaon Fine	248/250
Dhamangaon M.G. Fine	252/255
Wardha	258/263
Sanaved	235/240
Jalna5Aurangabad	235/240
Barsi	235/240
Warangal	255
Purna	270
Adoni/Mungari	245
Mathia F.G.	235/240

OLD CROP.

Khandeish	190/210
Adoni	210/230
Coompta	280/290
Tirupur	280/310

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Wheat	12,361 cwts.
Linseed	3,872 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	7 „
Gingellyseeds	1,200 „
Groundnuts	10,944 „
Castorseed	7,999 „
Rice	1807 „
Myrabollams	1,403 „
Cottonseed	6,580 „
Gram	1,794 „
Joowar	130 „
Bajree	3,893 „
Coal	468 tons.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD.

Room Rates on 2nd December, 1926.

Hedge Contracts.

Bengal F. G. Dec.-Jan., 209; Bengal F. G. March, 206; Broach F. G. April-May. 248; Oomra Fine Dec.-Jan., 235; Oomra Fine March, 233.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bengal.—S. Fine 239; Fine 234; F. Good 226; F. Good Fine 218.

Sindh Punjab.—S. Fine 236; Fine 231; F. Good 223; F. Good Fine 215.

Rajputana.—S. Fine 239; Fine 234; F. Good 226; F. Good Fine 218.

Oomra.—S. Fine 248; Fine 243; F. Good 238.

C. P. No. 1.—S. Fine 263; Fine 258; F. Good 253.

C. P. No. 2.—S. Fine 256; Fine 251; F. Good 246.

INDIAN COTTON SPOT SALES.

Bales.	Buyer.	Description.	Rate.
100	Gold Mohar Mills	Lakhtar	200
100	Gold Mohar Mills	Limdi	213
200	Textile Mills	Berar	230
100	Gokak Mill	Old Cotton	210
100	Rathi Co.	Kadchhi	235
200	Forbes	Old numack	207
100	G. Madhavji	Jalna	180
500	Vurdhman	Berar	245|7

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Dec. 2. To-day's Rate.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5|8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-21|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3|4 p.c.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

INACTIVE AND QUIET.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Mill shares ruled inactive and quiet with a small change here and there generally. Operators were busy with their transfer business and there was general absence of every new business.

Tata Iron share opener easy on rumours of the scheme being rejected, but improved sharply towards the close on good support. Hydro was steady at 1052/8.

We quote:—Fazul 857/8, Pearl 488/12, Crescent 162/8, Indore 330, B. Dyeing 881/4, Century 375, Nagpur 510, Swadeshi 486/4, Colaba 12?/12, New Great 283/12, Simplex 18/12 Burma Old 536/4, Mysore 221/4 Cumb 19/4, Tata Ordy 67/8, Tata Def 211/4 Tata Hydro 1052/8, Tram ordy 134 6, Tata Power 59/8.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotation

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs a
Bank of India ..	50	2½	77 12
Baroda	50	4	86 8
Central Co-operative	50	7½	67
Central	25	1¼	30 2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	86
Imperial	500	40	1:02 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	373 12
Union	5	0 4 0	4

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	19 4
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	27 12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	110
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	115
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	295
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	6 2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	48

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantaj ..	500	11 p.o.	930
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.o.	1?8
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c.	112 ½
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	9?
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhoo ..	90	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jammeri ..	100	5 p.c	87
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	107
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500-4	p.c	675
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	77

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	17? 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	3?0	..	2?6 4
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		11

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	7? 14
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	?32 8
Andhra Valley P ..	1,000	..	1015
Bombay Tramways O	50	4 8	131 8
Bombay Tramways P	50	3 8	66
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	96
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	?5
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1052 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	985
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	59? 8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	?50

PRESS COMPANIES

Barsi Press			163
Akbar	500	..	60
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220
New Berar ..	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	575 XD
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	600
Volkart U.P.	500	40	110

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	221 4
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830
Mathradas	100	..	80
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	112 8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	121 4
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	258 12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	6?
Pearl	250	12	48 12
Phoenix	100	10	350
Premier	100	..	13
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20
Sassoon Silk	500	..	570
Sholapur	1,000	450	1075
Simplex	250	..	12 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	20
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	486 4
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O. 17 ..	500	..	117 8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	80	2350
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Belapur Co Ltd. ..	?6	..	5
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	536 7
B. Burma T. Corporation New	60	3	151 4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 2
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4 p	6 2
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	190
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125
Mckenzie	100	30	367 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	635
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	156
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	80
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	211 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	?7 8
Thacker	50	..	112
Telephone	50	nil	34 12

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 12
New India	25	1y	2? 12
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 1

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	396
Alliance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	7 8
Assur Virjee	100	..	2 8
Berar Manig.	200	30	240
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

2½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/13.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/7.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/6.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 113/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	881 4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	260
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c.	172
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	70
Century	100	20y	375
Central India O. ..	100	16	510
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	415
Ceylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	128 12
Coorla 100		..	115
Crescent	100	4	162 8
Currimbhoy	250	..	210
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	650
E D. Sassoon United O	7/8		1 0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	202 8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	115
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	25
Emperor Edward ..	600	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	857 8
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	575
Globe	100	..	27 8
Gokak	100	5	106 4
Industrial	1,000	125	1575
Indian Electric ating, to.	100	6	163 12XD
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	,51	1025
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	330
Jamshed O.	250	..	7
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		92 8
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	3725
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	110

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	395
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	305
Bombay Dyeing	882 8	883 12	881 4		
Century	376 4	377 8	375	376	
Central India ..	..	511 4	511 4	514	510
Colaba Land ..	..	..	..	..	128 12
Crescent	..	163 12	162 8	162 8	
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	125
Fazulbhoy ..	866 4	867 8	865	857 6	
Finlay	..	..	..	..	125
Globe	..	..	..	..	27 8
Gokak	..	..	..	..	106-4
Indian Bleaching ..	..	..	..	..	163 12
Indore Malwa ..	325 12	330	328 12	330	
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	1125
Madhowjee ..	..				110
Mathuradas	..	..			80
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	80
Mysore	..	..	..	..	112-8
New Great ..	283 12	290	283 12	288 12	
Pearl	485 12	490	487 8	481 8	
Pahany					202 8
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	377 8
Simplex	..	..	..	..	128 12
Swadeshi	487 8	487 8	486 4	486 4	
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	..	145
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	117-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	221-4
Bombay Steam	171 4
Bundi Cement	19 4
Central India Mining	27 12
Indian Cement	110
Katni Cement Ord. ..	115
Shivarajpur	48 4
Tram Co. Ord.	134-6
Tata Hydro 1052 8 1055 12 1051 4 1052 8	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord 66 67 8 64 8 67 8	
Tata Iron & Stel Def 206-4 212-12 202-8 211-4	
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent ..	77-10 6
Govt. paper 5 per cent	108 3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 2.

To-day's Price.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £19 3/8—1/8

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register). £109—2.

P and O Banking Corporation £10 3/8—1/8

National Bank £47 1/2—1/4.

Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £84 3/4.

Conversion Loan £74 3/4.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102 3/4.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £69 2/8—7/8.

Government Securities 3 per sent £59—5/8

Consols £53 7/8—5/8.

War Loan 5 per cent £100.

Victoria Bonds 4 per cent £91 7/8.

X Ex dividend.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONEY: Conditions in the money market continue easy, with call money rate unchanged at 3|4 per cent. Fixed deposit rates were 2 per cent. for two months, 4 per cent. for six months and from 4 to 4 1|2 per cent. for twelve months.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 26th November, 1926, shows a decline of R330.39 lakhs in the cash balance now being R37,38,81,000, as compared to R21.59 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities as 41.81, a decrease of 2.13 per cent. under last week. Trade demand has increased as evidenced by the increase of R38.86 lakhs in Loans, R46.14 lakhs in cash credits and R34.54 lakhs in Inland bills discounted. Government deposits are down by R348.98 lakhs to R8.47 crores, probably due to the contraction of currency for R.5.33 crores as mentioned below, while other deposits have increased by R28.99 lakhs to R79.62 crores. The bank rate continues unchanged at 4 per cent.

Government securities were easier at the beginning due to selling on the part of some of the banks for the end of November settlement, but at the close the rates steadied. 3 1|2 per cent. paper was particular affected closing at R77.13 and 1945|55 at R108 5. 5 per cent. Loans, 1935 and 1933, were almost unchanged at R103|2 and R104|7. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were quoted at R106|14. per cent. bonds, 1927 and 1930, changed hands at R101|9 and R106|11, 1931 at 107|12 and 1932 at R108|14. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was unchanged at R113 14. 4 per cent. New Loan 1960|70 improved slightly to R88|15.

The Currency returns as of 22nd November, 1926, show an increase of R88.42 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation, which now amount to R193.87 crores. Silver coins have also risen by R88.53 lakhs to R96.92 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at R22.21 crores and R8.03 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 65.64. an increase of 0.15 per cent. over last week.

Government have contracted currency R1 crores against British Treasury Bills and R1.33 crores against created securities, bringing the total currency contraction since the beginning of the fiscal year (April 1st) to R25.53 crores.

EXCHANGE: The Exchange market continued weak. At the opening there were sellers at 1s. 5-25|32d. In spite of the contraction of currency mentioned above the market declined as a result of fair bullion demand and the reluctance of banks to sell in view of the easy money rates prevailing in India as compared with those abroad. £200,000 bullion T. T. was bought in the market. The appearance of export bills in Calcutta at the close of the week resulted in sellers in that market at 1s. 5 3|4d.

The news comes from Calcutta that the Controller of Currency has issued a communique stating that the Imperial Bank will sell sterling to approved parties in minimum amounts of £25,000 at 1s. 5 |34d.

At the close the market was steady with sellers at 1s. 5-3|4d. The following are the forward rates: December 1s. 5-23|32d., January 1s. 5-25|32d. February to April 1s. 5-27 32d.. 1s. 5-13|16d.

The dollar-sterling quotation improved to 4.85-1|16, but closed at 4.85 dollars. French francs and the Italian lira appreciated to 127 and 113, respectively at the close of the week. The belga was steady at 34.87.

GOLD: Mainly influenced by a quiet exchange market the price of gold improved by a half to three-fourths of an anna per tola. The off-take has failed to improve, however, remaining at about 15,000 tolas a day. The stocks are estimated at about 4 lakhs tolas. At the close there was some speculative activity for February delivery. The price of gold in London after declining to 84s. 10 1|4 on Wednesday, closed at 84s 11 1|2d. The rates for sovereigns were unchanged at R13|9 for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were R21|10. and R21|9|3 for ready, R21|9|9 and R21|9 for 20th December and 18th January settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £43,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusives of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £146,000 and from Durban £208,800. The total imports during the week amounted to R43,54,127 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £17,500.

The Transvaal gold output for October last amounted to 853,296 fine ozs. as compared with 839,939 for September, 1926, and 812,832 fine ozs. for October, 1925.

SILVER: The silver market opened steady on China advices and local bull manipulations. Towards the close, due to weaker London and Shanghai reports and unloading by bull factions after auction, the market declined. Telegraphic advices from London indicate the existence of a fear that should the present disturbed conditions in China become more serious, it is possible that Shanghai silver stocks may be transferred or even partially liquidated.

In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 2s. 5|13|16d. to 2s. 6d. but declined to 2s. 5-1|16d. and closed at 2s. 5 1|4d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 25-7|16d. and 24-9|16d. for ready, 25 1|4d. and 24 1|2d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were R60|15 and R59 for ready and 24th November settlement, R58|1 and R55|15 for 23rd December settlement and R57 2 and R55|14 for 24th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £27,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £307,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 7,068 bars and R90,653 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £582,500.

SHARES: The Stock Exchange was open thriughout the week under review. Cotton mill shares were steady with very slight price changes. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:

Bombay Dyeing R8864-882|8; Century 51oxd.; Central India R506|4xd.-R862|8-856|4; Crescent R163|12-165; Fazulbhoy Great R292|8-295-291|4; Madhowji R112|8-115; New Simplex R128|12- and Swadeshii R490-486|4-487|8.

In the miscellaneous section Tata Steel shares fluctuated mildly pending the decision of the High Court concerning their proposed scheme. Defds. shares opening at R211|4 improved to R215 but closed at R208|12. Andhra Valleys shows a small improvement from R741|4 to R755 and Tata Hydros from R1,046|4 to R1,055 but closing at R1,053|12. Alcocks were steady at R221 4. Bombay Trams were almost unchanged at R134 6. Cement shares were steady, Bundis improving to R19|10 and Katni Ordinarys from R102|8 to R111|4 with Defds. unchanged at R295. In railway shares Ahmedabad-Prantij closed at R905, Central Provinces at R112 and Tapti Valleys at R685. Other railway shares show no change.

Imperial Bank shares kept steady at R1,502|8 and Contributories at R375. Bank of India and Central Bank shares were better during the week, the former closing at R78 and the latter at R30|4.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Continued sagging tendency of the prices of the American Cotton in the course of the week, has shaken the confidence of the merchants. It is generally expected that still the prices of cotton have not touched bottom and they are following wait and see policy.

The quotations for English cloth except few items, have recorded a further fall. The traders are becoming more anxious and are willing to part with their stocks but there is complete absence of good demand. Retail enquiry here and there is generally met with lower prices and it appears that there exists a keen competition even to accept small enquiries. Some well-situated mer-

Prices of Grey Drills have registered a chants are thinking of putting through some orders with Manchester, but when quotations are received, they differ their purchases and in doing so they are acting wisely. Cotton is still passing through adjustment state and it is fair that until more is known, no new commitments are advisable. further fall of 6 to 12 annas and even at reduced rate on small scattered business is reported.

White Shirtings are easier and Liepmann's No 1500 is quoted at Rs. 17/10/0. White mulls have also lost 2 to 4 annas in quotations.

Japanese cloths have been in fairly good demand and prices show a drop 4 to 12 annas in Grey Shirtings. Sheetings are also easy. Elephant Drills are easy at Net Rs. 13. There continues fair enquiry in this style and importing houses are meeting the demand and goods are moving rather freely.

Local Mills cloth is in moderate demand and prices are gradually becoming lower. Owing to recent unsteady conditions in the position of the raw cotton situation, there is likelyhood that some mills may come forward to sell even at lower prices. There is absence of any big business, but merchants are exchanging hands even at losses.

In the immediate future no decided improvement is possible in view of the coming Bureau report on the 8th inst. and markets are likely to rule quiet on account of Christmas Holidays.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.

Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37	1/2/38	8 12 0
„ 10,0000	..45×	„	10 12 0
„ No. 33,000.	..45×	..	9 12 0
„ No. 2800	37×	.. ..	..
„ No. 4545	38×38..	..	0 0 0
„ No. 15000	44×38	..	10 0 0
„ No. 16000..		..	10 8 0
„ No. 17000..		..	11 0 0
Graham's No. 2730.	.39	..	8 12 0
„ No. 2750.	.45	..	10 12 0
Dewhursts B.B.B.	.38×38	1/2..	16 0 0
„ B.B.	..38×38..	1/2..	14 0 0
„ Rupe No. 5.	.38×38	I/2	.....
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37	1/2 38	8 12 0
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„	0 0 0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		..14 8 0

GREY DRILLS.

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	..16 10 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	..15 8 0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5 4 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..4 11 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4 9 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..4 14 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	..17 10 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	..22 0 0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..6 12 0
„ No. 69	..46×19	..7 6 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..8 0 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..9 0 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..5 10 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..
„ No. 166	..39×20	..6 10 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..6 4 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..4 0 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net	12 12 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5 4 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2 8 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..2 10 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3 3 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..3 11 0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18Aug.		
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..5 10 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..
„ No. 86,999	..40×18	..
„ No. 775	..40×18	..4 0 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..4 6 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..5 0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..5 0 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5 12 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..3 0 0
„ No. 6181 ..	„	..2 12 0
„ No. 1850 ..	„	..
„ No. 1900 ..	„	..
„ No. 2600 ..	„	.. ..
„ No. 21021 ..	„	.. ..
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	..4 0 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	..3 6 0
„ No. 95950-97970		
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..6 8 0
„ TipooW/WWW34×18		..4 5 0
„ No. 50000 ..		..4 10 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..4 12 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	.. ..
Greaves' No. 2000T.B.	38×22	.. ..
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510		
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..2 0 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car" ..	..	..2 9 a

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS.

No. 666 Shirtings	38×38	Net	
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×..40		..13 0 0
„ 5151 „	44×38	„	..10 8 0
„ 4141 „	44×38	„ „	.. 9 8 0
„ 5544 „	44×38	„	.. 9 8 0
„ 44000 „	48×38	„	.. 9 10 0
„ 3800 „	44×38	„	..13 12 0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36	Ex.Bond	7 8 0
'9" Dragons	..30×36	Ex. Bond	7 8 0
'Elephant' Drills	..29×40	„	..13 0 0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40	„	..10 8 0

SUGAR TRADE DIVERSION

BOMBAY SUGAR MERCHANTS' PROTEST

Bombay, Dec. 2.

The extraordinary general meeting of the Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay, held on 26th November has passed a resolution recording their emphatic protest against the growing unfair competition from Jamnagar Sugar Merchants, at rates far below the cost price, thereof including the Statutory Import Duty to be levied by the State on goods transhiped to Jamnagar, and has appointed a Committee consisting of the following to make the representation to Government in this matter and to take all necessary steps to put a stop to the unfair competition from Jamnagar and other Kathiawar Ports. The Members of the Committee are: Messrs. Husein Suleman Mitha, Jivanjee Currimjee, Vadilal Magan. lal, Cassum Haji Tayeb, and Dayashanker Devshanker (co-opted).

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

The demand for ready sugars is fairly maintained to moderate scale and with small arrivals prices are unaltered and remain same as last week. Forward positions were in good enquiry and since last week through the continual buying in all positions by a big merchant prices have been advanced by 5d. per cwt. all round. A fair business has been done for direct shipment both for Bombay and Kathiawar ports in White Javas January shipment at sh. 19/6 to sh. 19/9 C.I.F. business. A large quantity changed hands amongst dealers in White Javas November/December shipment at sh 18/9 to sh. 19/3 and January/March at sh. 18/10 to sh. 19/9 F.B. Harbour terms. B.R.B changed hands in November/December at sh. 19/ to sh. 19/3 and January/March at sh. 19/2 to sh. 19/6 F.B.H. A good business has been done in New Crop Javas July/September at sh 17/3 to sh. 17/10 and June at sh. 17/6 to sh. 18/3 F.B. Harbour terms.

Karachi and Calcutta reported a steadier market with good business doing both for Old and New Crops.

Java-London-America reported a reaction in their markets and again advanced with good business doing. At the present parity direct business with Java is possible and a fair business has been reported.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Jan/Mar. sh. 19/9 F B Harbour. bour stocks 25,000 bags.

TM O Nov/Dec. sh 19/5 F.B. Harbour.

B R B Jan/Mar sh 19/6 F B Hadbour.

T M O June sh. 18/3 F B Harbour.

T M O July/Sept. sh. 17/10 F B Harbour.

B R B Nov./Dec. sh. 19/3 F B Harbour.

Jalna/Aurangabad 235/240

Beet Dec./Jan. sh. 18/10 F B Harbour.

S.S. Holland Maru arrived from Java with 23000 bags of sugar.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

To-day there was brisk buying by local as well as Calcutta operators for May Linseed. Prices opened fairly steady to-day but closed very strong in the absence of sellers. The undertone is good and foreign advices are better.

The Wheat market opened to-day dull, but in the later trading there was better demand. The prices though do not show much change but the undertone is fairly good.

Linseed May ..... Rs. 10 7 0
Wheat January ..... „ 8 0 0
Wheat May ..... „ 7 8 9
Wheat white 70-80 Rs. 3/8.
Wheat white Delhi January Rs. 8/0/6.
Wheat white April/May Rs. 7/8/6.
Linseed bold brown Rs 10/9.
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore March/May Rs. 10/10.
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore March/May Rs. 11/4.
Rapeseed yellow Gujarat March/May Rs 11/5.
Gingellyseed bold white December/January Rs. 13/14
Poppyseed white Rs. 15/8.
Castorseed March/May Rs. 10/10.
Cottonseed December/January Rs. 3/13.
Groundnuts December/January Rs. 11/8.
Mowraseed Rs. 7/6.
Myrabollam Jubbulpore Rs. 22.
Myrabollam Bhimdi Rs 11.
Tone:—Wheats, Mowraseed, Gingellyseed and Myrabollams quiet; Linseed firm, Rapeseed and Poppyseed unchanged, Groundnuts and Castorseed steady, Co

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 882.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947
JAPAN—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 136 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 133 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 158 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs. 127.00
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.87
London—Rome Liras 113.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

3 Months 4 5/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1/2 to 3/4 per cent.
1 Month 2 per cent Nom.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

THE METAL MERCHANT'S CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass English	3/4	56 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1-3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	2	55 8 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	58 4 0
Copper, German	3/4	58 8 0
Copper German	1	58 8 0
Copper German	1¼	58 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		54 8 0
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		55 0 0
Brass Bars		37 0 0
Pat Klai		75 0 0
Lead Rangoon		25 8 0
Lead country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	53 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		58 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58 8 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Dec. 3.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 3
Century	„	0 10 9
Jacob	„	0 10 9
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 3
Elphinstone	„	0 10 3
Apollo	„	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight)		34/40 In:
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 3
Century 91¼ 92¼	„	0 14 0
Century 6404-8705	„	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 6
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 14 9
Phoenix	„	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 14 0
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 14 0
Kaliamardan	„	0 14 0
Daud Sahib	„	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)		No. 5202/5303
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 9
David Mill	„	0 14 9
Apollo Mill	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finaly	„	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender		34-42 In.:
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 9
Century (Bugle)	„	0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 13 6
Sakuntala	„	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	„	0 13 0
Globe	„	0 12 6
Rachael	„	0 12 6
Palkhi	„	0 13 6
Maher	„	0 13 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 13 6
Textile	„	0 13 6
Century	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 15 6
Century	„	0 15 6
Mun Mill	„	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 0
Century		0 14 6
		0 14 6
Mun Mill	„	0 15 6
1386 Tata	„	2 13 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 13 9
Jamshed	„	3 13 0
Century	„	4 4 0
Pearl Pebaney	„	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	„	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	„	5 3 0
58 000 Kurla	„	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5:24:—		
Pearl Pebaney	„	7 5 0
Hindustan	„	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 12 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 9
Textile	„	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 4 6
777 Crescent	„	2 3 0
Apollo David	„	2 3 9
DUKRI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 0
Great	„	1 0 6
Phoenix	„	1 1 6
Kohinoor	„	1 1 9
Tata	„	1 1 6
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb	0 15 0
David	„	0 15 0
Mahal	„	0 15 0

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Cricket—M. C. C. v. Parsi-European eleven, the Esplanade, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 5-30 p.m.

Public Botanical Exhibition of Students and Scouts: The Aryan Education Society's High School, 3.30 to 6.30 p.m.

Public lecture on "Currency Commission's Recommendations" by Mr. B. F. Madon. Mulji Jetha Market Hall. 5 p.m. (B.T.)

SUNDAY, December 5.

Mr. Ginwalla's workers during the Council Elections meet him at Servants of India Society Hall, 5 p.m. (S.T.)

MONDAY, December 6.

Public meeting touching the sad death of Sir Lallubhai Shah, 6 p.m., Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Messrs. V. J. Patel, M. A. Jinnah, B. J. Desai, Vimadalal, and others to address. Sir Prabha Shankar D. Pattani to preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-morrow.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 6th December, 1926, at 11.15 a.m. (S.T.)

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 2nd Dec. to 6 a.m. of Dec. 3:

Small-pox attack 1, death 1; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, death 0; influenza attack 0, death 0. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 73.

Total mortality this day last year was 64.

G. WARD D. C. C.

The annual general body meeting of the above committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at Ollengalwadi, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

CONCERT IN AID OF Y.M.C.A.

To-day (Saturday) at 9.15 p.m., a concert will be given in the Y.M.C.A. Hall Wodehouse Road, by the Concert Party of H.M.S. "Effingham." The proceeds will be devoted to Y. M. C. A. funds.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Rustom Ar Dalal, of Messrs. Adsell and Co., Bombay, will read a paper on "Travelling—Commercial and otherwise" to-day (Saturday) at 4.30 p.m. in the Association Hall, Dalal Street, Fort.

SHRI MAHESHWAR FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the Goddess Shri Maheshwari at Newwadi will commence to-day (Saturday) and will last for 9 days.

BHULESHWAR D. C. C.

Sjt. Umedsingh H. Zala, Sjt. Harilal Manmohandas and Sjt. Dalpatram P. Pathak have been sent as the delegates to the Gauhati Congress session, 1926, by the above Samithi unopposed.

THE BHATIA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The 12th yearly celebration of the above Corps will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8.45 p.m.
(B.T.) at the "Bhatia Mitra Mandal," Sukhadwala Building, Fort, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday), from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and a programme of vocal and instrumental music will be broadcast at 9.30 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. wavelength 387 metres.

BOTANICAL EXHIBITION.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, the first free public Botanical Exhibition of Scouts and Students under 18 years of age will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Aryan Education Society's High School between 3.30 and 6.30 p.m. Prof. V. N. Hate will be an examiner.

SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

In aid of the 'Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund' the third drama (Sant Tukaram) by the Sahakari Manoranjan Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay, was performed at the Damodar Hall, Parel, on Saturday, the 27th November. The Mandal will perform the 4th drama (Tratika i.e., Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew") in aid of the same fund to-day (Saturday) night.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Shroff Association Mr. B. F. Madon will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "The recommendations of the Currency Commission" at 5 p.m. (B.T.) to-day (Saturday) at the Mulji Jetha Market Hall in Sheikh Memon Street. The public are cordially invited to attend. Sheth Manilal Gokulbhai, J.P., will preside.

PROPER AGE FOR MARRIAGE.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Club, Prof. R. M. Joshi, of the Sydenham College, will deliver a lecture on "Proper Age for Marriage" at 5.15 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz. Mr. R. S. Padbidri will preside.

SHRI RASHTRIYA SHALA.

The sixth annual gathering of the Shri Rashtriya Shala, Bombay, will be celebrated at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank Road to-morrow (Sunday) at 4.30 p.m. Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of 20th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7.30 a.m. on the 3rd instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. special train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

SCOUT MASTERS' TRAINING CAMP.

A training camp for prospective Scout masters will be held at Borivli near Bombay, from 24th December to 3rd January, 1927, inclusive. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council, 4, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Poona, immediately. A remittance of R10 to cover the food charges etc., for ten days should accompany the application.

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MAY.

NEW YORK.

	3rd December.
Previous Closing Rate	12.47
To-day's Opening Rate	12.42
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	12.13
Difference	—.34

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

To-day's Closing Rate	6.69
Expectations	6.63
Difference	—.06
To-day's Opening Rate	6.55
Difference	—.14

Sewri	246-0-0
Khandi	245-4-0

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Silver Spot	24-5/8 1 anna teji
Silver Forward	24-5/8 2 annas teji
Gold Spot	4-4.11½ unchanged

NEW HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

An entertainment in aid of the New High School for Girls will be held at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday, the 7th instant, the rates of admission will be: R3, R2, R1 and 8 annas.

The programme will consist of:

1. An Invocation "Call to Evening Prayer." Words by Sarojini Naidu.
2. Abu Hassan, the Wag, or "Who Won the Wager?" A one act farce in 3 scenes.
3. Queen Rosebud's Party "A Flower Fantasy."

The doors will open at 5 p.m. Tickets may be obtained at the New High School for Girls, 5, Napier Road, Fort, and at the door.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. JADHAV

At a public meeting of the leading Non-Brahmins held at Satara on 29th proximo, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. This public meeting of the leading Non-Brahmins from the Satara District rejoices and heartily congratulates the Hon Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education to the Bombay Government upon his being re-elected at the top of the Poll as a Member of the Bombay Council.
2. This meeting of the leading Non-Brahmins from the Satara District earnestly requests H. E. the Governor in Council to re-nominate the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the acknowledged leader of the Non-Brahmins of the Presidency, as the Minister of Education so that educational progress of the masses be still pushed on.

TATA CO.'S SCHEME

FURTHER ARGUMENTS BY OPPOSITIONISTS.

At the resumed hearing of the Tata Steel Co's petition for sanction to its scheme regarding the arrears of dividends to the second preference shareholders Mr. K. M. Munshi, continued his argument on behalf of Mr. R. K. Motisham, the second preference shareholder, against the adoption of the scheme, and dwelt at length on the irregularities connected with the proxies, and submitted that several proxies in favour of the scheme were invited.

Coming to the merits of the scheme, counsel said that it was opposed to the interests of the second preference shareholders who, in fact, supplied 7 crores out of the total capital of 10 1|2 crores. It enabled the managing agents to draw their commission on profits at the rate of 5 to 9 per cent. And the ordinary and deferred shareholders who, under the existing conditions, should get nothing till the payment of the arrears of dividends to the second preference shareholders, were to get 50 per cent. of the profit according to the scheme. This worked great hardship on the second preference shareholders whose rights had been sacrificed. Counsel agreed that the company should meet with the wishes of the Government of India, but that should not involve the gain of certain classes at the expense of another class. He would be satisfied if 70 per cent. of the profits would go to the second preference shareholders.

Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan who appeared on behalf of Merwanji Kalkhusru representing 7,814 second preference shares, also opposed the scheme, and stated that he would have no objection to the scheme if a provision were made in it that their rights would be restored on the termination of the bounty. He submitted that their priority rights, which were impaired by the scheme, should be adequately safeguarded.

MR. SHAMDASANI.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, who appeared in person to oppose the scheme, declared that he yielded to none in his anxiety to secure the bounty and to put the steel industry on a sound basis. He wanted to make the industry a national industry and was prepared to make any sacrifice for it.

Continuing, Mr. Shamdasani said that the question before the court was whether the conditions precedent to the exercise of the Courts power to sanction a scheme of compromise or arrangement under Section 153 of the Companies Act had been fulfilled. The object of that section, he said, was not to enable the company to do what it liked, but to enable the majority of creditors or shareholders to bind a dissentient minority with the sanction of the Court. The Directors, he complained, had failed to carry out the provisions of the scheme in the proper manner. From the very inception of the scheme, the object of its sponsors was "to mislead the Court the shareholders the Government and every body". The notice convening the meeting was very short and insufficient, inasmuch as it was not accompanied by any explanatory circular as required by law, and a full and frank disclosure of the particulars of the scheme was not made. The Directors he said, had suppressed everything and the shareholders had to grope in the dark.

Mr. Shamdasani then proceeded to show that the conditions precedent to asking the court's sanction, under Sec. 153 of the Companies Act, were not duly fulfilled inasmuchas there was no special meeting of the second preference shareholders resolving upon a rudification of their original right. Further the agreement between the company and the shareholders was not validly executed, because Sir D. J. Tata and Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla who had signed it on behalf of the company were not its independent directors, as required by article 128 of the Articles of Association, as they were also directors of the agent's firm, Tata Sons Ltd.

Coming to the merits of the scheme, Mr. Shamdasani, characterized it as a "chimerical" scheme, there being a deficit of 25 lacks on the company's own showing. He said that the scheme was mainly supported by brokers and speculators whose largest interest was to rig up the market in the ordinary and deferred shares. These shares which were quoted at Rs. 7 and 35 respectively before the conception of the scheme had now jumped to 67 and 210 respectively, not because the Company had found a gold mine, but on account of the manoevering of the bulls in the shares to which most of the supporters of the scheme belonged.

Mr. Shamdasani then drew attention to the conditions that should be fulfilled before the Court's sanction was granted, and in this connection referred to the following observations of Lord Jutice Lindlay (1890-91, Chancery, Division, P. 239):

"What the Court has to do is to see, first of all, that the provisions of the statute have been complied with, and secondly, that the majority has been acting 'bona-fide'. The Court has also to see that the minority is not being overridden by a majority having interests of its own clashing with those of the minority whom they seek to coerce.....The Court has to see whether the scheme is a reasonable one, or whether there is any reasonable objection to it."

The hearing was then adjourned.

"APPROVED PARTIES."

LATEST OFFICIAL VENTURE

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS TO IMPERIAL BANK.

DELHI, Dec. 3.

The Political correspondent of the Free Press of India writes:—

I learn that the instructions of the Finance Department of the Government of India to the Imperial Bank of India in regard to the sale of reverse councils is to sell sterling to "approved parties" in minimum amounts of £25,000 at 1sh. 5/32d. There is a sting in the words "approved parties." It will be remembered that the Finance Member has publicly stated that there is a well-planned bearish campaign carried by interested parties in Bombay to beat down the exchange. The meaning of the words "approved parties" is that reverse bills are to be sold only for legitimate trade purposes and not to aid the bear speculators of Bombay in their calculated design on the Finance Member's pet ratio. The charge that there is any concerted bear raid in Bombay on the Exchange market has been indignantly denied again and again but the Finance Member remains unconvinced. The results is that the Imperial Bank is invested with an arbitrary descretion.

TYING THE HANDS OF ASSEMBLY.

As soon as the report of the Currency Commission was published, the Government of India, entirely unprovoked and with a precipitancy worthy of better cause accepted the recommendation of the Currency Commission in regard to the ratio and came forward to guarantee the maintenance of the exchange at the lower point of 1sh. 5/32d. This step was taken more to confront the Assembly in the August session with a "fait accompli" than out of any tenderness of feeling for the public. The position now is that the Government of India have undertaken to uphold the exchange at 1sh. 5/32d. and notwithstanding all their contractions of currency to the tune of Rs. 25.33 crores since last April, the exchange is steadily falling. The cause is traceable not to any bear operations which are only the creations of the Finance Member's imagination but to the fall of world prices and the consequent stand still in the export trade of India due to the higher ratio making it uneconomical for the cultivator to sell.

The question of questions is: What is the duty of the Government of India in this contingency? The Government of India have only to withdraw from their uncalled for and as circumstances are proving, unwarranted undertaking to maintain the exchange at 1sh. 5/32d. Let the exchange find its own level and let the Assembly decide in its next session, undeterred by "fait accompli" once for ever the issue of the ratio.—Free Press.

DEVELOPMENTS IN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

WORK TO GO ON WITHOUT DIRECTORATE.

The Bombay Development Department has been causing a great deal of bitter amusement which has been heightened since the Mear's Committee commenced recording evidence and the subsequent "revelations" about the working of the Reclamation Scheme.

Amidst the din of suits and counter suits, Sir Lawless Hepper quietly announced his resignation of the Office of the Director of Development. It is now understood that Mr. T. Harvey, Superintending Engineer, has also resigned his post and the Chief Engineer of the Back Bay Reclamation, Mr. Elgie is proceeding home shortly. Now the question arises what is to be the future of the Bombay Back Bay Reclamation and Development Department?

Mr. Machie, who had been acting in the place of Mr. R. D. Bell, as the Secretary to the Government in the Development Department has given place to Mr. Bell whose term of leave is now over. Mr. K. S. Framji, who has been in the service of the P.W.D., before his three years' Professorship in the College of Engineering in Poona, is already the Joint Secretary in the Development Department. Now, therefore, Messrs. Bell and Framji seem to be the probable heads of the Development Department. In the event of Mr. Elgie's retirement, it is considered likely that Mr. Framji will become the Chief Engineer and Mr. Bell, Secretary. And the Department will have no Director. With this the other activities of the Department, in housing and other industrial schemes, will automatically cease, and again reclamation will be the centre of work.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

VDHARA MUSLIM MILL WORKERS' REQUEST TO GOVERNOR

At a public meeting of the Muslim Mill workers at Dharavi numbering over 2,000 people the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That this public meeting of the Muslim labourers numbering over 2,000 people resolve that H. E. the Right Honourable, Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, be respectfully and humbly requested to nominate a Muslim Representative to represent Muslim labourers in Council and that with this object in view they respectfully and humbly submit the name of Mr. Ahmed Abedin Peerbhoy B.A., whose interest and solicitude in the welfare of the labourers has been unabiding in view of Mr. Peerbhoy's great and meritorious services in the advancement of Muslim labourers and therefore he may be nominated as a Muslim Member in the Council and that such a nomination would universally evoke the satisfaction not only of the Mussalmans assembled here in this public meeting but the Muslim labourers in general.

BOMBAY'S NEW MINISTERS

GOVERNOR STILL UNDECIDED

MR JADHAV'S POOR CHANCE

"The Bombay Chronicle" understands on reliable authority that H. E. the Governor of Bombay has not made up his mind as yet in regard to the appointment of Ministers. The final returns of elections will be submitted before the Governor on Monday, the 6th instant, after which he will take about a week or so to decide about the appointment of Ministers. In the meantime, it is understood, he has been watching with considerable interest the trend of events which occur almost every day in the formation of new parties, the strength of the non-Brahmins in the Council and the political atmosphere which has been created by the last elections. The Governor who has to select the Ministers though undecided is getting impression day by day by fresh events and in making the appointments he cannot ignore new factors and claims of the new candidates. Constitutionally, however, the Ministers have to resign before the appointments are made, and no such thing has occurred. Besides the Governor has, so far as we understand, not consulted the present Ministers, in regard to their continuation of stewardship. The entrance of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye in the field lately from the University constituency has again set the ball of rumour rolling in regard to his appointment as Minister of Education and though it is very likely that the Governor may not ignore his claims, there is not the slightest truth in the rumour that the question of Ministerships has been virtually settled. In fact, neither has Dr. Paranjpye any information about his appointment nor has the Governor made up his mind to appoint him, though, as stated above, he has a better chance than any other candidates, particularly so, as the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav the Minister of Education owing to his series of indiscretions, one being exposed by the 'Chronicle' only a few months back in regard to his interference in the presidential elections of the Municipal Corporation which became a subject matter of protest by the civic fathers, has to a great extent weakened his claim for re-election4 The formation of the Bombay Council Nationalist Party is again a factor the importance of which cannot be ignored by the Governor in the selection of new Ministers.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

THE RIVAL TEAMS.

The second fixture in the M.C.C. cricket matches in Bombay comes off to-day, the Parsi-European XI and the M.C.C. XI being the contesting teams. The local combine, considering the names of players, can be supposed to be a strong oppenent to the visitors, but it is yet to be seen whether the same amount of sensations and the superb batting like that of Naidu will feast the spectators in the gallery and lobbies. The game, at all events, promises to be interesting.

The teams are as follows:—

PARSI-EUROPEAN.

F. G. Travers (Captain).
R. J. O/ Meyer.
W. J. Cuilen.
Captain B. Howlett
G. C. Phillips
S. H. Colah
D. K. Kapadia
B. E. Kapadia
S. N. Ghandi
H. J. Vajifdar
R. Jamshedji.

M. C. C.

A. E. R. Gilligan (Captain)
R. C. Chichester-Constable
P. T. Eckersley
M. W. Tate
W. E. Astill
G. S. Boyes
G. F. Earle
J. H. Parsons
J. Mercer
G. Brown

The third match of the M.C.C. season in this city is the meeting between the M.C.C. team and the combined Hindu-Muslim XI fixed for the 7th and 8th instant. S. M. Joshi who could not play at the first match owing to indisposition, will be included in the Hindu-Muslim XI.

P. Vithal (Captain)
J. G. Navle
C. K. Naidu
L. P. Jai
D. B. Deodhar
S. M. Joshi
S. R. Godambe
Nazir Ali
Vazir Ali
A. U. Botawalla
Gulam Mahomed
Reserves: K. G. Pardeshi and L. Ramji.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson laid the foundation stone of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital for children on Friday the 3rd December.

Men and Matters.

Apropos of the issue of "Mercenary Editors" raised by the "Indian National Herald", an inquisitive correspondent asks us whether there are non-mercenary editors in Indian Journalism. We know of one positively, and that is Mahatmaji who is in charge of "Young India" and "Nava Jivan." Then we have a host of honorary editors who draw fat honorariums including motor and dog allowances (?) For further particulars let the correspondent write to the "Damaging Editor" "Indian National Herald."

* * * *

Capitalism in Journalism is an evil thing but still we have to tolerate it as a necessary evil so long as the "Rother-Beaver" megaphone of the West is not adopted in the East. Even after the advent of the "Indian National Herald", this evil is not minimised but is intensified. Is it not an open secret that the "Herald" shares were better subscribed in Mussouri than in Bombay? Fancy, the first editorial brief, in the first issue of the "National Herald," is about the inspiring theme of Nabha! No wonder Capitalism is alive and kicking in the sphere of Indian Journalism as elsewhere in spite of the highbrow airs assumed by the "Herald"!

* * * *

"One of the best I have ever seen" were Mr. A. E. Gilligan's words in reference to C. K. Naidu's brilliant innings against the tourists. The note of caution in the encomium is evidently due to the fact that Mr. Gilligan hopes to see the best of cricket during the remaining period of his sojourn in India.

* * * *

The P. & O. Mail boat "Rawalpindi" arrived one hour late yesterday because she had to halt for over four hours at Suez to enable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to interview Lord Lloyd. Still Sir Chimanlal Setalvad maintains that the reason for his European visit was his quest for health, though he had advertised a political mission before his departure. The plea of health comes in handy as a convenient cloak for hiding many things. Are we to understand that Lloyd-Chimanlal confabulations are the results of an afterthought? The Back Bay stands in our way of thinking so.

* * * *

The spectacle of Mr. Baldwin rising to announce in the Commons that the Opposition would move a vote of censure on the Government on Wednesday reminds one of the spectacle of a school-boy who is made to fetch and present to the school-master the cane which is to be laid gently across his back.

* * * *

Naughty little Baldwin is to get six cuts on six weighty counts. Two across his back because he turned his back on the miners throughout the strike. And two on each hand which he placed upon the mine-owners' shoulders in friendship. In addition he is to get a box on each ear for turning a deaf ear to the cries of the suffering miners and a severe punch on the nose for sniffing at the findings of the Royal Commission. Poor boy! Will they confiscate his pipe of peace?

* * * *

Dr. Lee of the British Social Hygiene Council has told us without any attempt at evasion or circumlocution that the "tolerated area" in our city must go, lock, stock and barrel if we are bent upon eradicating root and branch the canker of venereal disease. Miss Davis of the League of Mercy, we recollect, had been equally insistent when she remarked that to localise vice in a prescribed area is to give it a sort of moral sanction. We believe that public opinion has been sufficiently informed about the ramifications of this social evil and we wait now for a definite lead from our City Fathers in the matter of introducing social legislation in this direction.

* * * *

Thus writes the Calcutta correspondent of our Bori Bunder Contemporary:

"The positive discourtesy with which the Swarajist Corporation of Calcutta turned down the proposal to present an address of welcome to His Excellency, the Viceroy during the first official visit to the city proves how utterly unfit our Swarajist Councillors are for serious business." We would like to know what is "serious business" of the Corporators before we judge the fitness or otherwise of the Swarajists. If seriousness consists in voting addresses to Viceroys and Governors, let "seriousness" exit and self-respect enter.

* * * *

"Can it be imagined" asks Sir Hari Singh Gour, "that Englishmen in England would ever allow foreigners like Frenchmen or Germans or Swiss to be employed in the State services in their country such as railways or the post and telegraph services"? Lol Col. Gidney answer. Leave alone foreigners for a while. Poor Winston Churchill proposed such a heavy duty on foreign furs in the last year's budget, that "V. shape" became an economic necessity more than a sartorial extravaganza to the English belles.

* * * *

The "Times of India" quotes the following lines by Sir W. S. Gilbert to show that without parties there can be no democracy, no independent thinking

For every little boy or gal
That is born into this world alive
Is either a little Liberal
Or is a little Conservative.

The satirical flavour in the above lines is often missed. The same author says:

I always voted at my party's call,
And I never thought of thinking for myself at all.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1926.

FOMENTORS OF DISUNION.

An old Indian politician once remarked that the majority of the politically-minded foreigners who come out of India can live in this country one one of two conditions: either that they become Government servants and are absorbed in the bureaucracy or that they thrive on die-hard irreconcilability, thereby creating differences amongst Indians. The conduct of the "Indian National Herald" since its commencement furnishes a conspicuous instance of the truth of this remark. When eminent Indians who have long worked for the Congress are showing a desire, on both sides of the fighting line, to combine after the elections and arrive at a common programme to be enforced with united energy, the Editor of the "Herald," who has found in that paper a weapon for giving vent to ill-will and animosities, is making full use of his opportunities to keep Indian Nationalists divided for another three years. We doubt the wisdom, though we can clearly understand his object in doing so. Our readers must have read the signs of the times, as indicated by the results of the elections. Mr. Chintamani stands at the top of the poll with a large majority. So do Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Birla. Mr. George Joseph, than whom a more valiant fighter does not exist (not excluding even Mr. Horniman), has openly advocated the formation of a Congress Ministry in Madras. And, as the latest message shows, the Secretary of the Madras District Congress Committee will propose at the Tamil Nadu Conference a resolution recommending acceptance of office by Congressmen for one year. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, who may be aptly described as Mahatma Gandhi's right-hand man during all those momentous months when he was at the top of his effectiveness and popularity, in an interview published in our columns yesterday, has indicated what we take to be the trend of enlightened opinion in this country, viz., the need of closing the ranks of Nationalists on the basis of some workable compromise at Gauhati. His remarks in this connection can well be quoted: "I think that the domestic wrangles among Congressmen must be put an end to and harmony established among the so-called Responsivists and Swarajists and a common policy of action arrived at. It is desirable that some honourable compromise should be brought about." Many leading Congressmen, in their felicitations sent to leading Responsivists, have indicated such a desire. Seth Jamanlal Bajaj on his own part is taking steps to call together a few eminent No-changers evidently with the view of finding out a via media which will put a stop to this division in the country. When eminent Indians are united in this desire for unity, we question the authority and the wisdom of an Englishman who was absent from India at the most momentous period of our struggle and is ignorant of the true inwardness of the recent developments in the domestic politics of India to step in and spread the virus of animosity and bitterness from day to day, and openly advocate a continuance of his civil war.

Our Dalal Street contemporary talks of our writing to dictation. It is a most vulgar charge to make but we will say in defence that there are many kinds of dictation. Some write at the dictation of their proprietors as we are alleged to do, but there are Editors who write at the dictation of deposed Princes and political leaders who supply them with subsidies for bolstering up unworthy personal causes and beating down political enemies. Such charges can very easily be flung about. Apart from all the vitriol that our contemporary flings about every morning, the main question before the country is: Is the Congress going to be torn to pieces by these mutual dissensions? Or is it going to unite on the basis of some compromise which is not beyond the combined tact and wisdom of the country, so that all Nationalists may be ranged on one side against the bureaucracy? Does our contemporary believe that the Swarajists unaided are going to succeed in their efforts to bend the bureaucracy? Does it think that the influence and prestige of the Congress will survive the attacks which are being made on all sides, except by a pacification of the important political elements in the country? The "Bombay Chronicle" has always stood by the Congress. Our worst critics cannot allege that we have said a single word against the Congress, its prestige or candidates. All that we have urged in these columns is the keeping in vision of the ultimate unity of the country, so that party strife drops into its true place of comparative insignificance and national unity assumes its proper importance. There are men who thrive on differences, especially if these could be fostered under the name of a popular institution like the Congress. But, after all, even the Congress has to adapt itself to the growing needs of the times, as is evident from the change of its attitude from time to time. Thus giving up its attitude of strict boycott of the Councils it parleyed with the Swarajists at Delhi, and ultimately completely delivered itself into the hands of the Swarajists at Cawnpore. Such changes indicate only the wisdom of the Indian leaders that a national institution like the Congress can only maintain its prestige by following the trend of popular opinion as it manifests itself from time to time. The policy of the Congress is not immutable like the laws of Manu or of the Medes and the Persians. The policy of the Congress is what eminent Congressmen desire to make it in accordance with the needs of the situation and if to-day the feeling among such men is that the Congress committed a mistake in running the elections on behalf of the Swaraj Party and ought to be immediately saved from the disastrous effects of the mistake, the time has come when those who desire the good of the country should openly say so and endeavour to evolve a formula on the basis of which a compromise may be arrived at between the two sections of Congress and the Congress may once again become a United Congress. The terms of this compromise can only be settled at Gauhati as a result of joint and considered deliberation by the representatives of the two sections, each determined to make the utmost sacrifice in order to effect unity. What is necessary during the interval is the creation of a favourable atmosphere for the success of the Gauhati session in this respect. We assure our readers that many eminent Congressmen cherish the view we have urged, including, we have reasons to believe, Mahatma Gandhi himself, who may be safely regarded as the barometer of public feeling in the country. But the chief concern of the "National Herald" evidently is to see that an atmosphere favourable for unity in the Congress is not created. We assure our contemporary that, beyond the small coterie which it has created round itself, it is the general opinion amongst patriotic Indians that the one need of India to-day is unity. This sentiment was prominently voiced by Mrs. Naidu herself, the President of the Indian National Congress, in her speech at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. It is, something for the "Herald" to say, "We all want a united Congress." But it is absolutely necessary to discuss beforehand certain preliminary conditions" If the "Herald" wants unity, it should show in practice that it wants it and should not go on calling Responsivist Congressmen rebels, traitors, slippery customers, covetous place-hunters, fit "to have no place in the Congress." With regard to mandates, what we urge is that, in view of a large number of Congressmen having no faith in Councils at all and of differences even amongst those that believe in them, the Congress should not multiply divisions by laying down rigid minatory rules about Council procedure which must necessarily differ with circumstances. A Congress resolution should be a mandate in the sense that it is made acceptable to the people in general and not in the sense of a verdict of a temporary majority, to be used as a weapon to extinguish a minority. A resolution should begin by being a strong recommendation, which by its very universal appeal makes it recognised by the people as a mandate in effect. This view, we believe, was expressed by Mahatma Gandhi himself even in 1921 when a Congress resolution was law. The need for persuasion rather than coercion is much greater to-day in our divided condition. It is surprising that many of those who swear by the mandate theory quietly ignore the fact that the Cawnpore Resolution gave the first place to extensive constructive work throughout the country as indispensable preparation for direct action, just the work which should have been regarded as mandatory but which, unfortunately, was sacrificed throughout the year throughout the country. Need we ask why it was sacrificed? It is no use for the "Herald" to pay lip-sympathy to unity in the Congress and every day in its columns spurt invective, abuse and vilification at men who, despite temporary differences, have been the best support of the Congress. We warn our contemporary that there was a time when these tactics could have succeeded. Now Indians understand their interests much better than a foreigner can teach them.

We treat with contempt our contemporary's charge that those who control the conduct of this paper are "ignorant capitalists who do not know the A B C of politics." It is a charge akin to that with which ill-bred ignorance meets an unanswerable argument. Our contemporary must be aware that its editor is daily making frantic efforts to get contributions for his paper from well-known capitalists in Bombay. We know to our personal knowledge that such letters have been received by prominent capitalists in Bombay, in which the bourgeois editor of that paper has begged for some contributions from their pen in order to make it popular. The "Herald" evidently luxuriates in the lapses from good taste of which it has been guilty. If it is satisfied that these tactics of the ill-bred are a sufficient substitute for arguments we have no desire to grudge it that satisfaction. Our main concern is merely to warn the country against fomentors of disunion in the country who masquerade as champions of the Nation's cause.

MYSTERY OF PLANT LIFE.

It was a remarkable speech that Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose delivered at the ninth anniversary of his Institute, a speech that was rich with his newly discovered facts of science but not without a touch of poetry and philosopy. It was on a subject that has for ages engrossed the attention of the poets, philosophers and scientists,—the mystery of life. Eastern sages have from times immemorial spoken in their own mystic manner about the oneness of life pervading the whole creation. Western scientists have with greater precision pointed out striking resemblances between human life and the humblest animal life. They were disposed, many of them, to halt in their pursuit of affinities at the apparently sharp dividing line between animal life and plant life. It was here that Sir Jagadish stepped in, with Eastern philosophy in his blood, pursued the inquiry into "the dark profundities of the interior of the tree," and proved the very heart of the mystery of life. He has proved that between plant life and animal life there are far more affinities than were commonly believed to exist. The discoveries that he has already made are wonderful. But the new vistas that these have opened up promise greater wonders. All India will follow Sir Jagadish with throbbing interest in his further quest after life's mystery.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC.

(BY MANU SUBEDAR.)

II.

I should like to contrast the tone of the comments made by me on the Back Bay blunders with the full play given to critical violence by those who had to survey another venture, this time of the Supreme Government in the matter of New Delhi. The special correspondent of the "Statesman," writing with regard to the New Delhi, writes: "Lord Hardinge and his coadjutors left a doleful heritage to their successors. The present Government of India have no responsibility for the policy which has led to the dissipation of millions of pounds in the wilds. But, considering the circumstances in which the scheme was launched, they have to carry it out to the end. The end of the financial outlay, however, has not yet been reached. Viceregal Lodge is incomplete, and one commentator declares that it is improbable that it will be occupied before 1928. Then, when the work on the New Delhi is finished, it will be possible to realise to the full the extent of the financial burden placed on the back of the taxpayer by the decision to erect an unnecessary capital in the midst of a barren and inhospitable plain. It may be conjectured, moreover, that no Viceroy, unless he happen to be the possessor of great wealth, will contemplate with screenity the prospect of occupying the palace which is to be the new official residence of the representative of the King-Emperor in India.

Epileptic Ecstasy.

"The story of the inception of the New Delhi and its implications is so amazing as to be almost incredible. The secrecy observed regarding the scheme was without precedent. And it was left to then Secretary of State for India to justify this secrecy on the ground that, if the project had been disclosed before the Delhi Durbar at which the actual announcement was made, an agitation might have been inaugurated by the European Press in Calcutta in which case he would not have shrunk from applying to the offenders, if he thought it necessary, the more extreme rigours of the Press Act,—an Act which had been expressly passed for the suppression of sedition. Every expectation held forth by its author has been falsified. A species of epileptic ecstasy pervaded the despatch in which the project was set out for the delectation of a complacent Secretary of State. The weighty and unanswerable criticism which followed the publication of that document showed convincingly the folly of the decision to remove the capital from Calcutta. To-day the justice of the uncompromising hostility to the change, in which eminent men who had held the position of Viceroy joined, has been amply demonstrated by events: New Delhi is regarded as a melancholy monument of human fatuity. The solemn suggestion that the Government of India would spend the greater part of the year in the "salubrious" climate of Delhi evokes derision; the estimate of the cost of the change have proved to be in accordance with the predictions of those who condemned the project from its inception. The assertions contained in the notorious despatch of 1911, indeed, might be contemplated with amusement were not the issues involved so grave, and far-reaching.

Lord Curzon's Prophecy.

"In discussing the financial aspects of the changes proposed the Hardinge despatch remarked: "No attempt at accuracy is possible, because we have purposely avoided making inquiries, as they would be likely to result in the premature disclosure of our proposals.' But Lord Hardinge and his Government could not conceive that a larger sum than £4 millions sterling would be necessary, and within that figure, they said, the three years' years' interest on capital which would have to be paid during construction could probably be found. Further, from the £4 millions would have to be deducted the large revenues to be derived by Government from the great rise in the value of land in Delhi that would follow the change of capital. The financial outlook was, indeed, described with a grandiloquent optimism suggestive of the epistolary efforts of the immortal Wilkins Micawber. The absurdity of these estimates was fully exposed in the 'Statesman' at the time. Lord Curzon was equally emphatic in his condemnation, and it is pertinent to-day to recall his famous speech on the change of capital, delivered in the House of Lords more than fourteen years ago. 'I ask,' said Lord Curzon, 'is it conceivable that these works can be completed in three years? I tell you they will not be done in ten years.'' Dealing with the financial aspects of the change, including the cost of building a capital for the new Province of Bihar and Orissa, Lord Curzon observed with prophetic instinct: "I have consulted many authorities much better able to give an opinion than I am, and I have not found one who has estimated the total cost of these proceedings at less than £8 millions. The majority estimate the cost at £10 millions, while there are others, to whom I myself belong, who say that the cost will not be less than £12 millions.' Eleven years later the New Capital Enquiry Committee estimated the financial outlay involved in the erection of the New Delhi at approximately R13 crores, a striking commentary on the figures of the despatch, which suggested a sum of less than £4 millions as the net outlay, considering the rich harvest Government would, in their opinion, reap from the increase in land values at Delhi. Nearly fifteen years have passed since Lord Hardinge penned his despatch, and still the city which was to have been completed in three years is unfinished. It is true the Great War intervened, but the war did not begin until August, 1914, and it came to an end nearly eight years ago. Yet work is still dragging on at Raisina."

Ill-Starred Policy.

"The recklessness of the author of the changes was shown in his astounding statement that he and his Government had 'purposely avoided making enquiries'' as to the cost of the removal to Delhi. They did not even know that the land on which their 'magnificent' city' was to be erected was water-logged during a portion of the year. A change of site was thus rendered imperative after the foundation stone had actually been laid, and the New Delhi had to be located miles away among the tombs of dynasties long since overthrown. The "wave of enthusiasm" which was to pass over India when the change of capital became known to the people at large has never been witnessed. The New Delhi is regarded with indifference by some, with indignation by many, and with melancholy resignation by not a few of those who will of necessity become temporary sojourners at Raisina. Calcutta has lost none of her prestige through the change. But India's revenues have suffered severely owing to Lord Hardinge's ill-starred policy; the Central Government has been injured by the isolation involved in its withdrawal from the great city where, to quote Lord Curzon, its members found themselves in "the main currents of public life."

"It is not difficult to imagine the stimulus that might have been given to the agricultural prosperity of India if the millions wasted upon New Delhi had been expended in improving the staple crops of the country. Moreover a very small proportion of the money would have provided in London a magnificent "India House" in which the economic importance of the Indian Empire and the value and potentialities of its markets to the manufacturer and merchant could be worthily demonstrated. What the author of the change of capital thinks to-day of the exploit he regarded with proud complacency fifteen years ago may readily be conceived. But the mischief has been done, and there is no place of repentance for those who are guilty of blunders of this kind."

Fictitious Adjustments.

I have put the whole of this independent comment from a quarter that usually is not willing to run down Government, qua Government, as another illustration of the manner in which Governments blunder when those whose advice they seek, lack either the judgment or the courage to warn them off. Here are ventures created ostensibly to meet an ascertained need of the public, which later times have proved, were not necessary. Even if the original estimates had been adhered to, these ventures would have been regarded as the result of a misguided zeal. To these two examples I should like to add a reference to the report submitted by the Audit Officer on what he called the "unsatisfactory state of affairs" connected with the Sambhar Salt Lake Improvement Scheme, in which he detailed various irregularities, financial and otherwise, relating thereto:

"The work was started in May, 1920, and the operations were practically brought to a close in March, 1924. The total amount spent was thirty-five and a half lakhs, which was in excess of the estimated by three and three-quarters of a lakh. The audit officer, inter alia, referred to the preparation of the estimates on a very liberal scale, fictitious adjustments, spending of large sums of money on unauthorised works without the knowledge or sanction of a competent authority, and the non-maintenance by the disbursing officer of even the most important initial accounts."

Need for Constant Waltchfulness.

Mr. Lloyd of the Board of Central Revenue gave relevant explanations bearing on this subject before the Public Accounts Committee, and while I am not suggesting that any actual scandal of a serious kind exists, I feel that large undertakings by Government of the kind referred to herein are likely to go materially wrong if constant watchfulness is not there.

Accompanied by this watchfulness on the part of an official, the association of some non-officials with such enterprise is likely to do good if such non-officials have themselves at any time handled large businesses. The experience behind Government, which enables them to run an efficient administrative machine, is helpful only in administration, but in carrying on large enterprises something more is wanted and something different. Government officials, speaking very generally, have not proved that they possess this, and, apart from scrutiny of large projects as to whether they are wanted and will serve useful purposes, the machinery for carrying out these large projects, from public funds, whatever their nature may be, needs some non-official association. The nature and functions of such non officials would, of course, differ with each different kind of activity and a good deal will depend on the personnel of the non-officials picked out. I have no doubt that, as time goes on, those who have to carry out these large projects, would evolve something that will show that the lessons arising from the failures of the past referred to above have been availed of. In the meanwhile I must ask those who are fighting with the Government as Government and who are running down their day to day activities, to realise that it is not in these that vigilance is wanted. Those who claim to do public work on behalf of the taxpayer would have to be wide awake only on the larger issues with regard to the new projects, and on this score it is melancholy to note that the Non-co-operators, or their deputies in Council, the Swarajists, have registered very little work to their credit. The cry for political reform is to my mind an empty one if it merely means larger interference by public representatives in Councils and Assemblies with the permanent officials, who are selected for their jobs on the basis of their competence. What is wanted is business guidance through the intercession of non-officials in departments where officials, however competent they may be, lack the methods which businessmen employ in their own activities. This is a field somewhat obscure for political reform and I may be in isolation in asking for this, but the real good of the country to my mind lies in this direction. Let the officials conceive large projects and let them carry them out, but let them profit by the suggestions which competent businessmen are in a position to make on the methods pursued by them in the task which they undertake.

(Concluded.)

Notes of the Day.

Peace or Truce?

The longest and bitterest coal-strike in the history of the British Mining Industry has at last ended. The fight put up by the miners against desperate odds will go down as one of the most heroic in the history of Labour. More than once the situation seemed utterly hopeless for the miners, particularly when six weeks ago at Margate the Labour Delegate Conference failed to recommend a levy. But public support, which was at first poor, veered round to the miners towards the end with a will that was a measure of the popular protest against the inhuman policy of starving the miners into submission adopted by the Government. Few British Premiers have displayed such a combination of helplessness and cussedness as Mr. Baldwin has done first in declaring that His Majesty's Government was powerless to call a conference of mine-owners and second in introducing the Eight-Hours' Act. The vote of censure to be moved by Mr. MacDonald, late as it comes, will have been moved to some purpose if it hastens the overthrow of the present Government. Short of securing full national settlement Labour will not rest—for long. Settlement by Districts and the appointment of a National Arbitration Tribunal leave much to be desired. But they form the basis for a truce as honourable to the miners as it is dishonourable to the mine-owners.

Imperial Defence.

The speeches on Imperial defence delivered at the Imperial Conference on the 15th November are now published. We do not see why there need have been so much delay or how much is still withheld from the public. From what has been actually published it does not appear as if the burden of defence would grow lighter for all the talk of disarmament. The only anxiety of the Conference was to distribute the burden equitably. Mr. Baldwin spoke of the various defence measures taken for the benefit of the whole Empire and how he was anxious to "associate" the Dominions with the Mother country. The Australian representative, who has a lively appreciation of the need for the Singapore Base, broadened the point by suggesting that "the securing of a position of equality of status in the Empire by the Dominions carried with it some responsibility and share in the common burden of defence." The Indian "representative" could well have developed the converse proposition. But he only joined in the general chorus of a "general wish of disarmament." He could also summon courage to say that India was too poor to contribute to the Singapore Base. If he said much more, Reuter has unkindly omitted it, having dismissed him with ten lines. The South African representative, however, told the Conference point blank that no soldier of the Union would probably be available for service outside, unless public opinion was made favourable. Indeed, there are things one can learn from South Africa.

Fresh Lease to Liquor.

The long and short of the Bengal Government's Resolution on excise policy is that they are not prepared to accept Prohibition even as a goal. They think that Prohibition is an "unjustifiable interference with the liberty of individuals." They want to respect the minority's right to drink and not the majority's desire to be saved and to save. This view of the Government may be wicked; but it is frank. Not so the argument advanced that Prohibition is not enforceable and would encourage illicit practices. Prohibition has been well enforced in the United States and in some Indian States like Bhavagar and Bhopal. If there are a few offenders they are not more numerous than thieves and robbers. But we suppose Government will not relax the Penal Code on the ground that thieving persists. The Bengal Government refuse to allow even local option "in the peculiar circumstances of the province." We would like to know what those "peculiar" circumstances are. The only thing the Government would do is to have more Excise Licensing Boards to "control" liquor. The Boards will have non-official majorities, but we are not told that they will have elective majorities. It is the old trick to perpetuate an evil behind a pseudo-representative mask.

Vicious Logic.

Mr. Watts' logic may be sound British logic, but Indians have had so much of it that they would not have any more, if they could help it. Mr. Watts wanted to assign vast lands to an English Company for tea-planting. When a member of the Travancore Council objected to pushing "foreign" interests, Mr. Watts waxed indignant and protested that Britishers are not foreigners in India, that all British subjects are alike, and that "those fellow citizens from overseas are not to be excluded from sharing in the rights of citizenship in Travancore any more than Travancoreans are excluded from sharing in the rights of citizenship all over the British Empire." Could Mr. Watts be really so ignorant of the true position of Indians in South Africa, Kenya, Fiji, nay, even in India? In the Colonies Indians are suffered to be treated as coolies because the Colonies are self-governing and would not brook interference. Here we are little better off because we are not self-governing. Any way, the British have the best of the logic. Travancoreans cannot even protest with half the vehemence of Mr. Watts because he has the new Press Law in his hand. Mr. Watts need not add insult to injury.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

RESPONSIBILITY OF DOMINIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF SINGAPORE BASE.

SPEECHES AT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Speeches delivered by Messrs. Baldwin, Bruce, Coates, Havenga and the Maharajah of Burdwan on Imperial defence at the Imperial Conference on the 15th November were issued to-night. Mr. Baldwin at the outset laid stress on the rigid adherence of the successive governments to the advisory and consultative character of the Committee on Imperial Defence throughout all its developments. Elasticity of membership of the committee enabled Dominions and India to take advantage of facilities afforded by the Committee to any extent they desired; they could accept, modify or reject its advice. Opportunities of personal association of the representatives of the Dominions with the Committee after the war had not been numerous, but the question of Imperial Defence had been discussed in very great detail at the Imperial Conference which indeed provided an opportunity for taking stock of the committee's work. Apart from personal attendance of Ministers, however, the association of the Dominions with the committee after war had been considerable. He mentioned that there were at present fifty sub-committees dealing with co-ordination of fighting services and ancillary work of civilian departments generally. The whole of this great field was co-ordinated by the Committee on Imperial Defence. He hoped that Dominions and India would avail themselves of the advantages of the recently established Imperial Defence College.

SINGAPORE BASE.

Referring to the Singapore Base, he stated that the present programme of work was limited to what was essential to enable the utilisation of a floating dock after its arrival. Meanwhile, Government had recently decided to adopt a reduced scheme advanced by the Admiralty. At the same time careful investigations had been made with regard to the requisite naval base defences, and plans of the Chiefs-of-Staffs had been approved. Expenditure was very heavy even after allowing for reductions in the original Admiralty scheme. We had come to the conclusion after very careful consideration that it was vital to the security of the Empire that this scheme should be proceeded with because it was essential that the fleet should have full freedom of movement throughout the Empire. Therefore, he asked the Dominions, especially interested in the Far East, to consider very carefully whether there was any way in which they could co-operate in the development of Singapore either now or within the next few years. There could be no more valuable contribution to the defence of the Empire as a whole.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST AIR RAIDS.

Considerable progress had been made in continuous investigations into the precautions in the event of air raids. A scheme of insurance against air-craft and bombardment risks in the light of war experience had been worked out. Plans had also been worked out for the insurance of ships' cargoes against war risks.

Viscount Cecil would preside over the Trading and Blockade Sub-Committee which was studying all methods of economic pressure which were inaccurately termed "Blockade" in the late war. Mr. Baldwin outlined the other sub-committees' activities. He hoped that as a part of the general policy of improving methods of communication and consultation on matters of common interest, it would be considered how far in the interest of co-ordination of defence, the elastic machinery of the Imperial Defence Committee might be further used. The Home Government would certainly welcome a more frequent association and closer co-operation with the committee on all matters affecting the Dominions or a general defence of the Empire.

Statements were made at a further meeting on 26th October by Earl Beatty on behalf of the Chiefs of the Staff Committee and by Lord Birkenhead, and after subsequent meetings at the Ministries, discussions were resumed at a meeting of the Conference on 15th November when speeches were made by Messrs. Mackenzie King, Bruce, Coates, Havenga, Monroe and the Maharajah of Burdwan.

SERVICE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Mr. Mackenzie King expressing his appreciation of the service demonstrations, said that they indicated a need of all parts of the Empire to keep abreast of defence development and proceeded to describe the Canadian defence organisation.

DEFENCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr. Bruce reviewed at length what had been done in Australia in the way of defence since the passing of the 1923 conference resolutions. He said that the ordinary expenditure on the maintenance of local defence now approximated to five million sterling annually. The Australian Government in 1924 had also approved of the development programme extending over five years at a total cost of five million sterling excluding capital cost of naval construction. In the present quinquennium of which this was the third year Australia was spending twenty-five millions on ordinary maintenance, five millions for development purposes and 6½ millions on naval construction and aircraft equipment equal to the annual expenditure of twenty-four shillings per head of the population throughout five years but for the current year, appropriation was over eight millions giving an average cost of twenty-seven shillings two pence per head.

UNIFORMITY WITH FIGHTING SERVICES.

Guiding the principle on which all defence preparations were based was a complete uniformity with fighting services of Britain in order that in time of emergency they might dovetail into any formation with which Australian forces might be needed to cooperate. The organisation of the Royal Australian Navy was similar to that of the Royal Navy.

BRITISH ARMY METHODS OF TRAINING.

"War establishments of the British Army had been accepted without modification as War establishments of the Australian army. With regard to uniformity with the British Army methods of training, Br. Bruce said that every officer of permanent forces was sent abroad either to England or India for an year or two years. He expressed appreciation of Worthington Evans' inducing Army Council to accept one senior Australian permanent officer for six months during 1927 training season to command the second cavalry brigade. The Indian Government in effort to secure coordination of training methods had requested a loan of the Australian permanent staff officer for three years as instructor in the staff college. The system of exchange of staff officers with England and India was regularly maintained

WAR AND COMMERCIAL AVIATION

Mr. Bruce testified that the War Office and the Commander-in-Chief in India had always received Australian suggestions with the best of goodwill. Two Australian officers were at present engaged in a flight which included the West Coast of Australia New Guinea, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Fiji, and Samoa with the object of surveying bases for war and Commercial aviation purposes and to test the suitability of seaplanes for operation in those waters. He thought this showed that Australia would be quite sympathetic to the suggestion which had been submitted of the possibility of sending an Australian squadron to Singapore in the event of the contemplated flight thither. New South Wales was about to build a floating dock capable of docking ten thousand ton cruisers. Thus Commonwealth Government was contributing a subsidy on the basis that the dock may be requisitioned at any time and towed for service to any part of Australia.—Reuter.

PROVISION OF OIL TANKS

Arrangements were being made for the provision of oil-tanks at Darwin. The Commonwealth Government had a order with the War Office for an early delivery in 1927 of one million sterlings worth of material according to British army patterns. Australia was looking forward to become fully self-supporting in the near future with regard to the provision of equipment and munitions. Describing the extent of factories already established or in the course of erection, he said that the guiding principles was to try ensure—if necessity arose—organisation and complete co-operation of the whole of the manufacturing and industrial plant in the country. A series of factories were gradually being built up for things not manufactured commercially. The whole service of air units would be re-equipped with most modern types in the course of the next three years. Landing grounds were being established on strategical air routes besides the civil aviation ones.

COMMON BURDEN OF DEFENCE

Mr. Bruce urged that the question of naval defence was not only of primary interest to Australiasia but to every Dominion, because if the overseas seaborne trade was interfered with certainly economic life and possibly the whole national life, would be destroyed. The whole of the Empire was

(Continued on [illegible])

IRRIGATION IN BENGAL,

IMPORTANCE OF JUTE INDUSTRY

DR. BENTLY'S EVIDENCE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, Dr. C. A. Bently Director of Public Health, Bengal, observed that with adequate irrigation facilities, Bengal could feed the whole of India. That there were obstacles to irrigation was the prevalent belief and in his opinion it was encouraged by speeches of late Lord Curzon that owing to abundant rain-fall it was unnecessary. Other serious obstacles to progress were permanent settlement and land tenure system of Bengal. Occupation and development of areas not at present under cultivation would be greatly facilitated by the adoption of irrigation. There were more than 6 million acres of cultivable land lying waste in Bengal and further 41 million acres of land were lying fallow. Irrigation was required not only for improving existing agriculture but for reducing malaria. Existing export duties on jute in the opinion of the witness adversely affected the prosperity of cultivators and the duty should either be greatly reduced or totally abolished. Jute being of such immense importance to the welfare of Bengal, witness said, he would advocate that the control of all revenue derived from duty on jute should be vested wholly in the Bengal Government.—F. P.

BUS SERVICE IN CALCUTTA.

QUESTION OF SUBSIDY IN CORPORATION.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

The question, as to whether the Calcutta Corporation should subsidise Indian-owned buses to the extent of two and half lakhs a year for the next ten years, is under consideration, pending the opinion of the law officer as to the power of the Corporation to do so under the Municipal Act.—F. P.

DEATH SENTENCE IN CALCUTTA RIOT CASE.

COMMUTED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Capital punishment inflicted by the High Court on Shaik Jomrati, a Muslim, who was convicted on a charge of having murdered a Hindu during the last April riots in Calcutta, has been commuted to one of transportation for life by Royal Clemency. The sentence of death was to have been executed at 6 O'clock this morning.—F. P.

COMMISSION ON REFORMS

WHEN IT MAY BE EXPECTED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

With reference to the rumours that the appointment of the Royal Commission for an extension of reforms in India is likely to follow closely upon Earl Winterton's coming visit, the London correspondent of the "Statesmann" says: "Well informed circles anticipate that late in 1927, or early in 1928, are very earliest dates when the appointment of the Commission can be expected. It is certain that the Conservatives will appoint the Commission before they again go to the country, which will not be before 1929."—F. P.

MAHATMA GANDHI LEAVES FOR WARDHA

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Miss Houstingee, a German Socialist, and party left Ahmedabad for Wardha this morning. He will stay there at the Satyagrah Ashram for about a couple of weeks.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, as to whether he had decided to attend the Assam Congress, he smilingly replied: "nothing is certain yet."—F. P.

POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

SIR H. S. GOUR ON HIS ACHIEVEMENTS

NAGPUR, Dec. 2.

Presiding to-day over the All-India Telegraph Union, Nagpur Branch, Sir Hari Singh Gour said that he was a poor man's friend and he felt pride in calling himself an Indian and rendering all sorts of assistance to his countrymen without distinction of caste, colour, creed or community. He was mainly responsible for the nationalisation of the G.I.P. railway which consequently offered scope to the Indians being employed therein. He declared himself unequivocally against communal privileges. Much less against the employment of those who called themselves foreigners in this land. "Can it be imagined," he asked "whether Englishmen in England would ever allow foreigners like Frenchmen or Germans or Swiss to be employed in the state services in their country such as railways, post and telegraph. What justification is there to make this department an exclusive monopoly of the Anglo-Indians as is found in the matter of the recruitment of the general service hands. Such anomalies should not be allowed to continue even for a moment."—A.P.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGES.

LABOURITES' QUESTIONS ON THEIR SALARIES

WINTERTON ON INDIAN GOVERMENT'S FREEDOM

LONDON, Dec. 3.

In the House of Commons Labour members closely questioned the Attorney-General in connection with the salaries of the two new Judges of the Privy Council. Sir D. Hogg said that Government did not intend to ask the House for another two-thousand for either of the Judges, and the latter would not be pensioned.

Earl Winterton said it would be highly improper for him to attempt to predict the decision of the Legislative Assembly in India on this question, and he was not prepared to give an undertaking as to what the Government of India would do in any particular circumstances.

Sir D. Hogg again emphasised that the large number of Indian appeals necessitated the bill being passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Maxton said he failed to understand why if such a swarm of appeals was waiting, the Indian Legislature turned down the proposal last year.—Reuter.

SIR ROBERT HORNE LEAVES FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Sir Robert Horne has left for India. He will visit Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Rangoon principally but not solely on business purpose.—Reuter.

GERMANS TO STUDY PRIMITIVE TRIBES.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Berlin.—A German expedition financed by the Ethnological Institute of Leipzig and led by Anthropologist Baron Von Eickstedt is 'en route' to India and Ceylon to study the customs and lives of the primitive tribes, particularly in Travancore, Malabar and Himalayas.—Reuter.

WEARIG OF FOREIGN CLOTH

PROHIBITED BY AFGHAN LAW.

The new Afghan Consul-General in the course of an interview he gave to a representative of the "Pioneer" said:—

"Industrially too, his country was making considerable strides and they had safeguarded their position by the levy of a 50 per cent. duty on foreign goods which were likely to compete with the local industry. The law prohibited the wearing of foreign cloth for instance."

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

PAYMENT OF SURTAXES.

RUGBY, Dec. 2.

The British Commercial community in Hankow is reported, to favour payment through existing customs administration, of surtaxes proposed by Chinese authorities. Surtaxes are the same as those introduced recently at Canton namely two and a half per cent. on all goods and five per cent. on luxuries. These increases are equivalent to the so called Washington surtaxes, to which the powers possessing extra territorial rights in China agreed in principle at the Conference held at Washington in 1922. The Powers then stipulated that the imposition of surtaxes, should be conditional on the approval by a special tariff conference of Chinese plans for utilising this additional revenue. The Tariff conference did not meet until last year when after protracted discussions it failed to approve the Chinese proposals, and urged that larger part of surtax proceeds should be devoted to redemption of loans, owed by China, for the most part to the United States and Japan.—B. O. W.

SLAVERY IN ABYSSINIA.

LEAGUE'S SILENCE IN THE MATTER

RUGBY, Dec. 2.

The question was asked in the House of Commons whether the League of Nations was satisfied that Abyssinian Government were fulfilling their undertaking, on joining the League to endeavour to secure complete suppression of slavery in Abyssinia, and if the League was not satisfied, whether the British Government proposed to institute Independent enquiry into the matter. Mr. Locker Lampson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs replied "So far as I am aware no steps have yet been taken by the League to verify Abyssinian compliance with the terms of their undertaking. While the British Government cannot intervene in internal affairs of the State which is a fellow member, the League can rely upon their warm support in any action it may decide to take against Abyssinian Government to fulfil its pledges.—B. O. W.

MOVE TOWARDS CONGRESS MINISTRY.

RESOLUTION BEFORE TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE.

TRIAL FOR ONE YEAR SUGGESTED.

MADRAS, December 3.

The Secretary of the Madras District Congress Committee has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the Tamil Nadu Conference: This Committee recommends to the Assam Congress that the Congressmen should accept Ministerships, to run them only for the first year out of the three years, and that they should come out of the Council if the Government does not respond even then.

Reasons given for the suggested change are: The need for co-operation between the Ministers and Local Board members in furthering the constructive programme, the necessity to show the insincerity of the British statesmen who have promised further reforms if the present instalment is worked alright, and also the need to show a united front to our opponents, by coalescing with the Responsivists who are "no mean patriots."—Free Press.

MADRAS MINISTRY GAZETTED.

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

A Gazette Extraordinary containing the following notification was issued this afternoon by virtue of the powers vested in H. E. the Governor under Section 52(1) of the Government of India Act. The Governor of Madras is pleased to appoint the following ministers to administer the Transferred Subjects, their appointments to take effect from the forenoon of Saturday, the 4th December:—Dr. P. Subbarayan, Bar-at-Law, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Dewan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar. His Excellency has accepted the resignations of the present ministers with effect from Friday afternoon. It is understood the first meeting of the re-constituted Legislative Council will take place on the 14th December, the only business for transaction on that day being the election of the President and the Standing Finance Committee. Nomination to the new Council will be announced on Monday afternoon.—A.P.

INDEPENDENT ONLY IN NAME

PRESS COMMENTS ON MADRAS MINISTRY.

Dr P. Subbarayan who has accepted the Governor's invitation to form the Ministry is a prominant Zemindar and has represented the Southern Central Landholders in the first two Councils. He is an Oxonian and a D.C.L. He enrolled himself as an advocate of the Madras bar in 1918 and has since been practising. In the first Council Dr. Subbarayan belonged to the Justice Party and often held the post of Council Secretary. In 1922 he severed his connections with the Justice Party and has since preferred to remain an Independent.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar is a well known public worker associated with Dr. Besant. He was in Government service as Revenue Divisional Officer and resigned his office in 1915 to take up public work. He represents Bellary constituency in the Council. He was in the last two Councils and has always been cast on the popular side. He went to England in 1924 in connection with the National Convention Deputation. Dewan Bahadur Arogyaswamy Mudaliar is new to the Council. He retired from Government service as Superintending Engineer only recently. He contested the Madras Central Christian seat as an Independent and defeated Mr. Ratnaswamy, Council President.

"Daily Express" welcomes the new Ministry and trusts that they will soon formulate a progressive policy and prepare a vigorous nation-building programme that would secure them more support in the Council and country.

Referring to the formation of Independent Ministry, the "Madras Mail" says that the Independents can form a ministry only with "De Facto" support of the Swarajists. The implication is that the Independents will cease to be Independents and will act according to the Swarajists' wishes.

It is a distinction between Tweedledum and Tweedledee says the "Swarajya" commenting on the Ministry. It exhorts the Congress Party not to be side-tracked by personalities but to gather all its support to resist dyarchy and all that goes with it.

"New India" welcomes the Ministry and hopes the Swarajists will offer discriminate opposition and that if the ban on offices be lifted at Assam there may rave a coalition between the Independents and the Swarajists in which case a ministry with a majority at its back can do much.—Free Press.

LATEST ELECTION NEWS

LUCKNOW, December 3.

There were seven candidates for the four seats in the United Provinces Council allotted to the British Indian Association, the constituency of the Oudh Taluqdars. The polling resulted as follows:

Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad Mehrotra 138 votes; Rajah Jagannath Bux Singh 123; Rajah Sambhudayal 115; Kunwar Bisheswar Dayal Seth 103; Chowdhury Mustafa Hussain 101; Capt. Raza Imtiaz Razul Khan 77, and Rai Rajeswar Bali 3. The first four have been declared elected. The last named has already been returned to the Council for the Barabanki non-Muslim rural constituency.

ASSEMBLY

The polling for one seat in the Assembly for the Lucknow division non-Moslem rural constituency has resulted as follows:

Munshi Iswar Saran (Liberal) 3,277 votes; Babu Mohanlal Saxena (Swarajist) 2,541 votes. This seat was held by a Swarajist in the previous Assembly.—A. P.

BIHAR COUNCIL.

PATNA, December 3.

Mr. Gurushery Lal, Congress candidate has been elected from East Patna non-Mahomedan rural constituency defeating his rival Rajeswari Prasad Sharma, Congress Independent, by a majority of over 2,000 votes.

Patna Non-Mahomedan Urban: Rai Brijraj Krishna (Congress) elected defeated Maharajah Bahadur of Hathwa the sitting member.

Santal Parganas: Mahomedan Rural: Mr. Abdul Bari (Congress) elected with 740 votes defeating Maulvi Ummid Ali the sitting member who secured 241.

Darbhanga Non-Mahomedan Rural: Maniswar Gir sitting member (Congress) elected defeating two opponents.

Samastipur Non-Mahomedan Rural: Babu Satnarayan Sinha (Congress) elected defeating Maheshwar Prasad Narayan Sinha (Independent Congress Party). The figures are not yet available.

South Champaran Non-Mahomedan Rural: Babu Rameshwer Dutta (Independent Congress Party) has been elected defeating Babu Kedar Nath Prashad Sahu (sitting member Congress) and three other opponents.

Monghyr Mahomedan Rural: Mr. Chaudhri Mahomed Nazirul Hasan (landholder) has been elected defeating Maulvi Syed Abdul Halim (Congress) and Khan Bahadur Shah Mahomed Yehya (sitting member).

West Patna Non-Mahomedan Rural: Babu Rajardheri Singh (sitting member Independent Congress Party) has been elected defeating Pandit Pundeva Sharma (Congress) and Babu Dasu Singh.

East Patna Non-Mahomedan Rural: Babu Gur Sahay Lal (sitting member, Congress) has been elected defeating Babu Rajeshwari Prasad Sharma.

North East Patna Non-Mahomedan Rural: Babu Shiva Shanker Jha (sitting member Congress) has been elected defeating B. Dhanraj Sharma (Independent Congress Party).

South-East Darbhanga Non-Mahomedan Rural: Babu Girindramohan Misra (Congress) has been elected defeating Babu Ram Nihora Singh (sitting member Independent Congress Party).

Muzaffarpur Mahomedan Rural: Maulvi Mahomed Ishaque (Congress) has been elected defeating Raja Mahomed Yakub Khan and Maulvi Syed Mehdi Hasan (sitting member).—A. P.

CONGRESS SUCCESSES

PATNA, Dec. 3.

In Santhal Pargana Mahomedan Rural constituency, Professor Abdul Bari (Congress) was declared elected by 740 votes against 241 secured by his rival Maulvi Umid Ally.

In Patna City Non-Mahomedan constituency, Rai Brajraj Krishna (Congress) was declared elected defeating Maharaja Bahadur of Hathwa by a majority of over 480 votes.—F. P.

ELECTIONS IN BEHAR AND ORISSA.

PATNA, Dec. 3.

Mr. Satnarain Singh (Congress) was declared elected to the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council from Samastipur Non-Muslim rural constituency.

Mr. Ishwar Gir (Congress) was declared elected from North-west Darbhanga Non-Muslim rural constituency.—F. P.

C. P. SWARAJISTS' MEETING.

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 3.

In a meeting of the elected Swarajist members of the C. P. Council called by the Hon. Seth Govinddas, at Jubbulpore on the 5th

(Continued on next page.)

SEGREGATION IN TAXATION.

POLL TAX FOR ASIATICS.

INDIANS' OPPOSITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, Nov. 16.

At the Budget Sessions of the Kenya Legislative Council Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of the Colony, outlined some new principles of finance and placed before the Council several new features of the Draft Estimates for the next year. His Excellency in his lengthy speech presented for the first time in the history of this Colony three sets of Estimates. These were Railways, Port and Colonial, and while speaking on the Education Estimates he foreshadowed the necessity of New Taxation to meet the expenses required for the purpose of Education of both the Europeans and the Indians and asked the Council either to utilise £46,000|- the surplus or to agree to a fresh taxation.

TAXATION OF LUXURIES.

Speaking on the use of the surplus His Excellency concluded that the amount of surplus cannot at present be accurately forecast but it will certainly be considerable and that it was greatly to the interests of the Colony that its surplus balances should be still further enlarged by 1928. Proceeding to the question of New Taxation to meet the Educational expenses he said, "The second alternative of New Taxation therefore demands attention and I have satisfied myself that a considerable amount at least of the necessary new revenue can be raised by the taxation of certain luxuries—a form of taxation which promotes rather than hinders the Colony's development. The Government has worked out definite proposals for this purpose which will be submitted to a Select Committee and no action will be taken till the Select Committee's recommendations are in my hands. In the meantime a token vote of £51,000 representing the total cost of European and Indian Education less fees, headquarters, expenses, and interest and sinking funds, charges on educational buildings, has been inserted under the heading of 'New Revenue' in the revenue estimates."

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Accordingly, to carry out the Governor's Second alternative of New Taxation, the Colonial Secretary on Friday the 5th November moved the suspension of the standing orders to introduce business not on the orders of the day. The Colonial Secretary then submitted the report of the Select Committee appointed by the Government to advise as to how the new revenue should be obtained to meet the educational needs of the Colony. The Majority Report by Lord Delamere and other European Members recommended taxes on wines and spirits and a tax of 2s. per mensem on every male "domestic servant" above the apparent age of sixteen in the employment of Europeans in excess of two per household. It further laid down an additional Poll Tax of 20s. per head for the Asiatics only in addition to 30s., thus making a total of 50s. per head. It should be remembered that these were the recommendations by the European Members only to keep alive the principle of segregation wherever it was possible. The Indian Members, Hon. J. B. Pandya and Hon. Mr. Shamsu-Ud-Din objected to this kind of taxation as the additional Poll Cess of 20s. per head was levied on the Asiatics only and as such the Government brought in the Racial Discrimination not hitherto pursued in this Colony so far as the Taxation was concerned.

INDIAN OPPOSITION.

The first portion of the Minority report submitted by the two Indian Members Mr. Pandya and Mr. Shamsu-Ud-Din runs as follows, "We the undersigned regret that notwithstanding our willingness to help the Committee to find money for the Education of European and Indian children respectively, we find it impossible to agree to the Majority report of the Committee as to the method of raising revenue required for the education of European and Indian children. The amounts required for the education of European and Indian children is respectively:—

Europeans £32,000 for 960 children.

Indians £20,000 for 2,318 children.

Here it should not be forgotten that the late Hon. Mr. A. A. Visram alone donated a sum of £50,000 in the form of building for the Indian Education, and the interest at 9 per cent. per annum alone—which roughly amounts to £4,500 per annum—saves the Government one-fourth of the now proposed amount for the education of the community concerned. The Indian Members have further in their Minority report discussed the statistics of European and Indan Children and have in the open Council emphasised that it is the duty of the Government of this Colony to provide for the education of all the Communities without any New Taxation whatsoever; but if it was found necessary to the satisfaction of the community affected that sufficient provision for education could not be made without New Taxation, then they were prepared to see that each community subscribed their quota.

AN INEQUITABLE TAX.

Hon. Mr. J. B. Pandya touching the question of additional Education Cess, said that he was very sorry to oppose the New Tax for the reasons given in the Minority report. He submitted that the Indians were still prepared to pay for the education of their children, but the policy of racial taxation was a dangerous principle and therefore he could under no circumstances agree to that. The proportions allocated by the Government were not correct. The estimates put forward by the Select Committee and the Government were a mere guess work which should not be accepted in a scheme of that sort as the policy of the Government till now was to give generous bounties to the European Community according to their desires while the Indian Education was left in a starving condition though Idnians always contributed more revenue proportionately and even now no full provision for Indian Education has been made. Hon. Mr. Shamsu-Ud-Din said he would like to view the matter from another point. His Excellency's instructions that the tax should be found from luxuries had been departed from in the Majority Report. "It amounted to this, that the Committee said the Indians had no luxuries to tax so they were going to tax them out of existence." That should not have been the spirit of the tax. If, for argument, Indians did not contribute anything they would be required to find £20000 but the Europeans could get their contribution from a luxury tax. The Indian Members had showed their willingness to raise the amount as far as possible but their constituents would ask them why additional Poll Tax on Asiatics only had been raised to 50s. when the Europeans were obtaining their tax from the consumption of wines and spirits by both the Communities Europeans and Indians. In this method of raising the new revenue the Europeans completely escaped from any taxation whatsoever as the proposed domestic servant tax, if it at all brought in any new revenue, would be directly from the natives of this Colony, which meant the ruthless exploitation of the starving natives of the soil for the Education of European Children. The Indian Members therefore proposed that the tax bringing the racial issues should be abandoned altogether. His Excellency, replying to the criticism by the Indian Members of the additioan New Poll Tax proposed for the Asiatics only, said that he was satisfied that these proposals were not only fair to the Indan Community, but more than fair and that the Indians were only asked to pay an additional Poll Cess of 20s. only per head. Concluding he said that when he accepted the Majority Report he had done so on being convinced that he was acting in complete fairness to the Indian Community.

AN EUROPEAN VIEW AT THE COAST

While the Governor of this Colony considers the proposed Poll Cess quite fair to the Indian Community, the Mombassa "Times", an European Daily Paper published at the Coast views it from what could really be called a fair point of view. A para from the Editorial of that paper has been reproduced here which sets forth an unbiased opinion. It runs as follws: "It may be that whole country may not see eye to eye with the Majority Report; certainly, already one section of it has deemed it meet to take exception to the New Taxation. In their Minority Report the two Indian Members Mr. Shamsu-Ud-Din and Mr. Pandya raise a protest against the somewhat nebulous calculations of the Committee men and the incidence thereof to the Indian Tax. For our part in full justice to the Indian side of it, we recognise that a direct tax on the one hand and a more or less indirect tax on the other does not meet the full requirements of a legitimate exploitation of Kenya's taxable population. We consider that some sort of indirect tax should have been levied in order to avoid that *bete noir* of all taxation—Communal Differentiation. It now remains for the Indian Community to take such steps as they consider, may best serve to register their disapproval." Let any sensible man take these two views and it would be absolutely necessary to come to the conclusion that the Indian Community in Kenya is compelled to bear the greatest injustice that the Britishers could bring upon them in a taxation of that kind.

COLOMBO Dec. 3.

"Ayrshire" was scuttled yesterday by H. M. S. Sloop "Lupin" and sank leaving much wreckage floating.—A. P.

FALL IN SILVER PRICES.

AMERICAN TRADE CIRCLES ALARMED.

SILVER EXCHANGED FOR GOLD AT DISCOUNT.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

New York.—A message from Tampico says that the low price of silver continues to alarm trade circles, and that silver is being exchanged for gold at fifteen per cent. discount.—Reuter.

VOTE OF CENSURE.

TORIES AND COAL STRIKE.

MR. MACDONALD'S MOVE.

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS TO GO.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

In the Commons Mr. Baldwin announced that the opposition would move a vote of censure on the Government on Wednesday relative to coal stoppage (loud cheers and counter cheers).

A VOTE OF CENSURE.

The vote of censure which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald will move on 8th December regrets the policy of government during the lockout in the mining industry and declares that government is deserving of censure for its disregard of the findings of the Royal Commission, its partiality towards mine-owners, its failure to control prices of coal, and for passing the coal mines eight hours act which prolonged and embittered the dispute, and resulted in the imposition of harsh terms upon men no longer able to resist. It further declares that a decent standard of life and living wage for miners can now be secured only by the nation taking over and reorganising the mining industry.

EIGHT-HOUR BASIS.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Thomas Williams, Mr. Lane-Fox said he understood, the work in mines was being resumed on the eight-hour basis everywhere except in Nottingham, North Derbyshire, Yorkshire and also in Northumberland and Derby. It was estimated that approximately two-thirds of the industry was being resumed on the eight-hour basis.

Replying to Mr. Herbert Williams, Sir Joynson-Hicks stated that a large number of emergency regulations would be cancelled immediately and that those which would be retained related to the distribution of coal. —Reuter.

BARODA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

ORTANCE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

BARODA, Dec. 3.

The Baroda University Commission is now busy in drafting its report, which it is understood, will be a unanimous one. As His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda is now here, it will be submitted to him probably at the end of this month. The Commission will strongly recommend the establishment of a unitary University at Baroda with powers of affiliating outside institutions. It will include several facilities such as Arts, Science, Medicine, Oriental Studies, Technical and fine arts.

Special emphasis will be laid on physical culture and no graduate will be granted his degree if he fails to satisfy his physical test examiners. The State General Hospital will be a practising centre

Mr. Ghan Shyam Das Birla who has been elected to the Assembly by the Benraes-Gorakhpur Division.

for medical students and the State museum and Picture Gallery for fine arts faculty.—F. P.

GERMAN CONSUL AT BARODA.

BARODA, Dec. 3.

The German Consul arrived here yesterday night and is staying as the State guest. His Highness is expected to return to-night from Delhi by the Delhi Express.—F. P.

VICEROY'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

The programme of H. E. the Viceroy's visit to Cawnpore on the 4th, 5th and 6th instant includes visits to Cooper Allens Factors, Agricultural College, Elgin Mills and Lalimli Model Settlement. His Excellency will receive and reply to the addresses from the Municipal and District Boards. There will be two garden parties and a dinner at the house of Mr. S. H. Taylor, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The Viceroy will open the eighth annual conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Cawnpore on Monday.—A.P.

FALL IN RUBBER PRICE.

RUGBY, Dec. 2.

The feature of the produce markets today was fall of price of rubber to 1s. and 5 5|8d. This is the lowest since February 1925. In November 1925 the price reached 4s. 8d.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Amoy.—Foochow was peacefully entered by the Cantonese last night. The streets were beflagged.—Reuter.

LATEST CABLES.

PUDUKOTAH, Dec. 3.

Presiding over the Pudukotah People's Conference, Mr. Satyamurti, M.L.C., said the rulers and subjects of Indian States should read just their position towards free and self-governing India. They had to recognise the signs of times and lay sure and strong foundations of democratic Government in their states. That was the only way by which they could ensure honourable and useful future for themselves.—A.P.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Reports from China to-day are more reassuring. Concessions made by the merchants with regard to payment of small taxes demanded at Hankow have had the desired effect and while it is not doubted that the threatened general strike will begin to-morrow well informed circles express the opinion that there is no great enthusiasm for it and it will not last long, but the danger of rioting cannot be entirely disregarded.—Reuter.

MOVE TOWARDS CONGRESS MINISTRY.

(Continued from previous page.)

December besides the elected members of the Hindustani C. P., Mr. Abhyanker, leader of the Swaraj Party of Marathi C. P. and Berar is also coming along with Swarajist members of his province.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

RESPONSIVIST SUCCESS.

POONA, December 3.

Mr. N. B. Chandrachood, Responsivist, has been elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by a majority of 1,745 votes in the Poona Non-Mahomedan Urban constituency. The result was:

Mr. N. B. Chandrachood (Responsivist) 4,027 votes.

Mr. Lallubhai Damodardas (Congress).. 2,282 votes.

Mr. Wayal (Non-Brahmin) 344 votes.

Mr. Kanialal Purshottamdas (Independent) 41 votes.

Dr. S. V. Ketkar (Independent) 38 votes.—A. P.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

SHILLONG, Dec. 2.

According to the information so far, the position of the parties in the Assam Council is, Independents 19, Swarajists 14, Assam tea planters 5. In the Mahomedan group only 2 sitting members including the Minister of Education and the President of the last Council have been returned. Others are new members but none belong to the Swaraj party. The greatest loss sustained by the Swaraj party was the defeat of Mr. Faizur Ali, leader of the Swaraj party in the last Council by an Independent candidate.—A. P.

HOTEL SERVANT CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Surkia Punaji, a servant working in the Watson's Hotel was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay on Friday morning and an application was made to remand him in police custody till the 8th instant.

It was stated that Surkia was arrested on suspicion, on the complaint of Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, Barrister-at-Law residing in room No. 104 of the Watson's Hotel. The complainant alleged that on Thursday at about 9-30 a.m. he left his purse containing Rs. 330|- in G. C. notes and three railway passes in the inner pocket of his coat and left the same on his bed. He then went to work. On returning at 7 p.m. he found his purse missing from the coat pocket. Surkia had folded the coat and had put it on the easy chair removing it from the bed. The complainant informed the police who arrested Surkia on suspicion. As inquiries in the case were incomplete, the remand was applied for.

The Magistrate granted the remand.

FIRST STEP IN FIRST YEAR.

BOMBAY WORKERS' WONDERFUL RESPONSE.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S PLEA FOR ENDOWMENT.

The foundation stone of the first of the series of hospital buildings of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund was laid on Friday evening by H. E. the Governor of Bombay before a large and representative gathering in the compound of the J. J. Hospital. The institution will be called Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Children's Hospital

On arrival His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson were received by Sir N. N. Wadia.

FIRST STEP IN FIRST YEAR.

Sir N. N. Wadia in welcoming His Excellency and Lady Wilson said that the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital for children marked the first step in the first year's programme of extensions approved by the Executive Committee of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. It also comprised the expansion of Bai Motlaba Hospital by 50 beds and provision of quarters for 51 additional nurses and servants required to administer the same. These works were estimated to cost ten lakhs of rupees, which would be shared equally by the Bombay Government and the Hospital Fund.

The promises for the Fund so far aggregated to Rs. 6,39,746 out of which Rs. 5,50,764 were collected. Other offers of large donations were under consideration at present. On account of trade depression and other causes, the response to the appeal was far from satisfactory, not to say disappointing. It was however anticipated that by the end of the present Bombay season there would be a considerable accrement to the Fund.

Concluding his welcome address Sir N. N. Wadia said:

"I will now close my remarks with a fervent appeal in the name of the Fund to the public of Bombay to open their generous hearts and purses in the cause of humanity, and thus enable the Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund to complete the first instalment of the extension of 850 beds to the existing Hospitals."

Major S. S. Vajifdar then giving the requirements of the hospital, said enquiries made at Calcutta, Madras and Lahore showed that there were large teaching hospitals but not one separate hospital for sick children. Like all large tropical cities Bombay had also the unenviable reputation of being one of the worst cities of the world for infantile mortality.

NOTORIOUS FOR INFANT MORTALITY.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy then requested His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the hospital.

He gave a brief history of hospitals in the city from the time of East India Company.

There was no country in the world, he concluded, where infant mortality was so high as Bombay, and he hoped that the institution, whose foundation they were going to lay that day, would substantially reduce the infant mortality.

In laying the foundation stone of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Children's Hospital, His Excellency said:

"The start which is being made to-day has been rendered possible by the generous donation of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who came forward with an offer of two lakhs of rupees towards the construction of a Hospital for Children. This offer was very warmly welcomed by myself and by the Executive Committee of the Hospital Fund, and we felt that the want of facilities for hospital treatment for children was one of the defects which called most urgently for immediate remedy.

WORKERS' WONDERFUL RESPONSE.

Of all the efforts which have been made towards the collection of funds to the Hospital Fund, none have struck me more forcibly, and none can appeal, with more sympathy to the public, than the appeal made to the mill-hands, and the wonderful —for I can use no other adjective—response made by them. That a sum of no less than Rs. 30,000 has been received from them, contributed in their hardly earned annas, makes me realise how deeply the workers in Bombay appreciate the efforts which are being made for adequate Hospital accommodation and treatment for the working population of this City.

In England I have had much evidence of the fact that the poorer population are keenly desirous of helping those poor like themselves, and it is most encouraging, in any effort of this description, to find that Bombay not only does not lag behind, but emulates the example set by workers who, in many cases, are far better off than they are. As I have said, on many occasions, the effort that is being made by so many devoted workers to help the Hospitals is one that must appeal to all classes of the community, and to every inhabitant of Bombay, whatever his political views, and the Committee will as willingly accept rupees valued at one and four pence as rupees valued at one and sixpence.

GOVT.'S SHARE.

So far as Government are concerned, we are trying to do our share, and in addition to our promised contribution, in this case, of rupee for rupee of the money spent from the fund, we have agreed to remit establishment and tools and plant charges at 23 per cent. for the fund's share of the work, and to bear the stamp and registration charges on the Trust Deed in connection with the Hospital. I mention these facts to show that Government is in the fullest sympathy with the Hospital extension scheme, and that we are doing all we can to facilitate the work of the Executive Committee."

WANTED ENDOWMENT MONEY.

His Excellency concluding said:

"I must confess to a feeling of some anxiety as to the maintenance of this and of other Hospital institutions in the future. We trust, through the generosity of the public of Bombay, to meet in an adequate manner the hospital requirements of this City with regard to accommodation, but once the buildings are erected and the beds provided, there still remains the question of maintenance, and the recurring charges on such institutions. Here in Bombay, with one or two notable exceptions, endowments are practically non-existent; and, while I hesitate to make a further appeal on this subject to the generous-hearted public of Bombay, I hope they will not forget that the greatest benefit that can be conferred on an Hospital, once it is doing its invaluable work, is the gift of money towards an Endowment Fund, so that, for all time in the future, there can be no doubt that the work it is doing will continue."

With a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor proposed by Sir Leslie Hudson and seconded by Mr. R. M. Chinoy, President of the Corporation, the function terminated amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

"HAUNT OF JUGGLERS"

LAW GIVERS BECOME LAW BREAKERS.

CRUSHING REPLY TO SIR BASIL BLACKETT

It was indeed a crushing reply which the speakers of Thursday evening's public meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, gave to the financial trickery of Sir Basil Blackett. The meeting was held under the auspices of Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

INDIAN CURRENCY LEAGUE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas warmly congratulated the chairman upon his well-merited success at the Assembly election. He said it was a triumph of commonsense of the Bombay citizens, especially because Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta had been the tower of strength to the cause of Indian Currency in the last Assembly. Continuing, the speaker refuted the charges levelled by the Finance Member against the aims and objects of the Indian Currency League. He maintained that the League was an organisation brought into existence to disseminate reliable and educative information on all questions pertaining to Currency. The League had no dogma, no tenets and no axes to grind.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas deplored the tendency of the Finance Member of imparting sinister motives to men like Sir Victor Sassoon.

NO LOSS TO WAGE-EARNERS.

Proceeding, Mr. Jamnadas discussed Sir Basil Blackett's argument that the wage earners were going to be benefitted by the increased ratio. He maintained that the proportion of the wage-earners to agriculturists was infinitesimally small and besides 3|4 of the wage-earners were themselves agriculturists.

A HAUNT OF JUGGLERS.

Mr. J. K. Mehta who followed, made some scathing remarks upon the arrogance which characterised the utterances of Sir Basil Blackett. Continuing he said that the question of ratio was not a dead issue. Had it been one the Finance Member would not have devoted a substantial portion of his convocation address towards its treatment. The question of ratio was a live and a kicking issue and the Finance Member could ill afford to ignore it. The speaker humorously remarked that the Government of India was a haunt of jugglers and Sir Basil Blackett was only indulging in a play of words.

DOCTORS OF FINANCE DISAGREE.

In his extremely humorous speech Dr. Gilder observed that not only the doctors of medicine, disagreed, but even the doctors of finance of ten diagnosis.

LAW-GIVERS BECOME LAW-BREAKERS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who summed up the proceedings said that Sir Basil Blackett was playing on words. The 16d. ratio had been a legally-established ratio in India since 1893. The Chamberlain Commission had then opined that the Gold Standard had been definitely established in India meaning thereby that the value of the rupee had been stabilised. Concluding Mr. Jamnadas Mehta made a fervent appeal to the people to carry on the fight of ratio to a finish.

CO-OPERATIVE SALE OF COAL

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Departmental Committee appointed to enquire into the co-operative selling in the coal-mining industry, as a sequel to the Coal Commission's reference to the failure of the industry hitherto, to recognise the "financial advantages" of co-operative selling agencies, has issued majority and minority reports. The former recommends the development of the local selling pools among colliery-owners and advocates amalgamations to avoid excessive competition, but the Minority recommends free and open competition.—Reuter's Special.

Rome, Dec. 2.—The Pope received in audience Sir Frank Beaman and discussed India with him.—Reuter's Special.

Malta, Dec. 2.—The First Dorsets are leaving for India to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

Shanghai.—Mr. Lampson, the New British Minister to China is leaving for Honkow to investigate situation.—Reuter.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

POSITION OF NO-CHANGERS.

MESSRS. BHARUCHA, J. K. MEHTA INTERVIEWED.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha interviewed by our representative said:

Q. What do you think the position of the No-changers will be in connection with the formulation of the future programme and policy of the Indian National Congress?

A. To my mind the position of the No-changers has been absoultely clear. They have to carry out the constructive programme to the best of their ability.

Q What is the idea underlying the Wardha Conference?

A, Jamnalalji knows it best. Certainly I am in sympathy with his idea of the staunch No-changers meeting Mahatmaji at Wardha before the Congress. But, more important, more urgent, nay more imperative is the meeting of leaders of all parties at Wardha to come to a clear understanding regarding the future programme of the Congress. If this is not done at Wardha or at Calcutta before the Congress session I fear a lot of time, money and energy of hundreds of people will be wasted while waiting for leaders' decision at Gauhati.

Q. Can you tell me, Mr. Bharucha, the basis on which you think a united Congress is possible?

A. By adopting a common programme of work for the two wings of the Congress. The common programme should be (1) Swadeshi, (2) Hindu-Moslem Unity, (3) Removal of untouchability. By Swadeshi I mean not only Khadi, but Swadeshi shipping, banking, insurance company, colliery, steel works and all other Swadeshi industries, also gold currency and the stable ratio of exchange at 1s. 4d, to the rupee,

That wing of the Congress which enters the Councils should concentrate on the execution of this programme. Those outside the Councils should work in the country the same programme intensively.

Q. Do you think that the policy of giving a mandate to a party was wrong, and if so, are you going to ask the Gauhati Congress to revoke such a mandate and make the Congress a parliament of all parties?

A. Let us fully realise that we have to fight the most diplomatic bureaucracy on the face of the globe. We have blundered at Cawnpore, despite the faint protests of self and friends. Let there be no cast-iron policy laid down by the Congress Let it be flexible. Let it vest some power in the Working Committee to alter the programme to meet the exigencies of the situation. Unless we do that, we shall find ourselves checkmated at every stage by a bureaucracy steeped in state craft

UNITY ESSENTIAL.

As for the second part of your question my answer is I am neither a delegate nor a member of the A.I.C.C. So I cannot raise this question, except with, perhaps, the special permission of the President. But the thought of having a united Congress has been uppermost in my mind for months past and in my articles in "The Chronicle" and in my speeches in July and November and as recently as Monday last I have laid the greatest emphasis on the importance and urgency of a united Congress.

Q. Why so, asked our representative,

A. For apart from political domination and communal dissensions, the economic ruination of the country is the most staggering problem of the day, and I wish and pray that all parties in the country may unite and demand a gold standard for India with an exchange at 1s. 4d. without which India will be doomed for a generation to come.

Q. May it be expected that the proposed Conference at Wardha will formulate some definite scheme of work on an organised and intensive scale?

A. I wish it does. But in that case No-changers must have complete co-operation of Councilwallas in regard to the execution of the constructive programme.

If the Councilwallas are strong and true, they can do their bit of promotion of Khadi and Swadeshi and for the removal of untouchability and they can certainly act even as a gentle brake in regard to any mischievous programme to foment Hindu-Moslem dissensions.

Q. Are the Councils as they are constituted to-day capable of such improvements and as such should be worked to the utmost advantage in whatever manner possible?

A. Personally I have no faith in the Councils, less still after the latest communique of the Government of India curtailing the powers of the President and members. Much less still if the Swarajists do not join hands with the Responsivists and Independents, or *vice versa*.

THE IDEAL PROGRAMME.

Mr. J. K. Mehta interviewed by our representative said:—

Q.—What do you think the position of the No-changers will be in connection with the formulation of the future programme and policy of the Indian National Congress?

A.—The Assam Congress might modify the Cawnpore programme with regard to Council Entry by accepting the principle of the acceptance of offices under certain conditions which may be very rigid and strict, or it may tighten the present programme so as to exclude acceptance of even elective offices. The Congress will not now be able to go back upon the programme of council entry. I should think that the No-changers who have no faith in Council entry can have no faith at all in the acceptance of offices, nor can they support this principle on grounds of constructive work. The most ideal programme still for the country is the programme originally laid down by Mahatmaji, including non-Council entry. All of us have erred, but it is no use harping back upon the question as to whether the Swarajists were, under the circumstances that then prevailed, justified in putting forward Council entry as an item of their programme and subsequently as an item of the Congress. If Mahatmaji's programme was an ideal one,—and it is an ideal one,—for the country, any departure from it will be a fall from that ideal. The Swarajists' programme is a fall from that original ideal, I admit, but the Responsivist programme will be a greater fall from that ideal. I do not believe that any No-changers have faith in constructive work being done through the instrumentality of the Councils. If there are any such, they will be sadly disillusioned. The histories of different Councils and the Legislative Assembly during the last six years afford convincing and sufficient proof that the Councils under the present Constitution of the Government cannot be made an instrument for doing real, solid, genuine constructive work as desired by the No-changers.

Take for instance the khaddar programme or the Prohibition question. There could have been surely no difference of opinion with regard to these two questions and yet no forward step worth the name has been taken by any councillor. It may be argued that all this was the result of the Swarajists not accepting Offices. The reply, however, is very clear. Even where the strongest parties in the House have accepted Ministerships, they have not been able to do anything substantial to ameliorate the social or educational or hygienic condition of their Province. The most significant instance is of Madras where the Ministers had got a large majority behind them and were also given a comparatively free hand by the Governor. It simply shows that there are limitations and restrictions under the Government of India Act beyond which you cannot go. As long as these restrictions and limitations are there and as long as the permanent standing Service does not recognise that there is any change made, or any change necessary, in the Constitutional Government of this country, there can be no hope for constructive work. There will be scope for constructive work when the principle, not only of Provincial autonomy, but also complete self-government for the country on the lines of the self-governing Dominions is accepted. Till then, even if it means ploughing the lonely furrow, the Congress Party must be prepared to do it.

BASIS OF A COMPROMISE

Q.—On what basis do you think a compromise between the Swarajists and Responsivists can be arrived at?

A.—I most certainly welcome the Responsivists back into the Congress fold, provided they accept the principle referred to in the above parts and are not opposed to Khaddar. There can be and should be no dividing lines between these two wings of the Congress Council Party, and it may be hoped that, now that the election fever is gone, they will, after their brief separation, join hands with the Congress Party. I am strongly of opinion that the Congress must under no circumstances leave off Khaddar, for it will, in that case, mean going back to Amritsar with a vengeance, viz., English piecegoods, English style of dresh, etc., etc.

Q.—Do you think that the policy of giving a mandate to a party was wrong, and if so are you going to ask the Assam Congress to revoke such a mandate and make the Congress a Parliament of all parties?

A.—Under the hypothesis referred to above the Congress cannot be a Parliament of all parties. I do not understand how it can be made a Parliament of all parties, without destroying its capacity for any solid national fight. Conglomeration of all parties will mean, I fear, only a big 'tamasha' every year and not any live national programme. The Congress must remain, and I hope will remain, a nationalist organisation with its present creed and aims and object. There is a scope for all the different parties even under the present constitution. Even Sir Moropant Joshi practically admitted in Ahmedabad last May that some little further effort was required to bring the Moderates and Liberals within the fold of the Congress. What has to be recognised is that Congress cannot go on making concessions, and that too of principles, to bring certain sections in. Any latitudinarianism on these lines will not strengthen the Congress, nor add to its prestige, but will bring merely the fight going on outside within the Congress fold itself.

I am not opposed to the theory of mandates as such; but I believe that it would be better to give the power of the mandates to a small body like the Working Committee which can meet on certain emergencies and decide the line of action. The Congress, however, should be the ultimate arbiter of the general policy, and if any change is to be made in that policy it should be done at the session of the Congress whether regular or special.

Q.—What you think should be the programme that the Assam Congress should adopt in order to have an all-round constructive active work in the country?

A.—My view is that the Congress does not require any new programme. What it requires is a strengthening of the programme which is already there, and a loyal carrying out of this programme for the uplift of the country at large. Preventing the Government from doing wrong to the country and checking them in their reactionary policy—this will be the work in the legislatures. This should be supplemented by work in the country outside the Councils on social and economic lines for removing our social and economic evils and for the eradication of all the communal bitterness and hatred which has come to a cancerous growth in our body politic.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS

"Chronicle" Photo.
Sir Prabhashankar Patteni was among those who arrived on Friday from England.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Sir Chimanlal Setalwad who had gone to England for "reasons of health" returned on Friday morning. Among those who received him at the Bunder was Lady Setalwad.

N.V.V.
Sir Chimanlal Setalwad who returned on Friday from England.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

(Continued from page 9.)

concerned in this problem and ought to play a reasonable part according to population and resources. Britain had much greater responsibility than anybody. She had so much greater volume of trade that in any circumstances she would have to bear greater proportion and considerably larger *per capita* contribution towards naval expenditure but the Australian view was that we were all equally concerned in the naval defence, particularly in the protection of the Empire trade routes and something should be done to try to ensure that the burden was a little more equally divided. Mr. Bruce put in statistics showing the expenditure on defence in Britain and each of the Dominions in 1921-25 and 1925-26. He showed that in the latter year, Britain's *per capita* total expenditure was six hundred and thirteen pence, Canada's seventy, New Zealand's hundred and fifty-five, South Africa's thirty and Australia's three hundred and twenty-six. He suggested that securing the position of equality of status in the Empire by Dominions carried with it some responsibility and share in the common burden of defence.

IMPORTANCE OF SINGAPORE QUESTION.

Mr. Bruce referred to Singapore question and said that it was of primary importance to Australia. It was of very great importance to every part of the Empire that trade routes of the world should be ensured in the event of outbreak of hostilities so that our trade should not be dislocated. Australia was quite satisfied that it was essential there should be a base in the East where the British navy could be quartered in the event of trouble arising in the pacific both for protecting Empire territories and for ensuing trade routes. Australia's final decision was that Singapore should be the place.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

Mr. Bruce recalled how Australian defence programme over five years had been arrived at after an earlier reversal of the British policy to proceed with the Singapore base and it was very gravely doubtful whether in view of the financial limit to which Australia had gone with regard to its programme it should do anything further now. He was only able to say, therefore, that Australia believed that Singapore scheme was absolutely essential, and while he could not for a second suggest that Australia should contribute to the construction in view of its remaining on the committee he promised that the position in that connection would be discussed in the Commonwealth Parliament after his return and it would be for the Parliament to come to a decision. He thought it fit to conclude by emphasising that Australia still subscribed to the principle that every effort should be made to bring about limitation of armaments.

NEW ZEALAND'S SHARE.

Mr. Coates expressed himself impressed with service demonstrations and was disposed to think that the army had demonstrated that number of vehicles and machines would be of practical use not only for military but also for civil and commercial purposes particularly in overseas countries in connection with pioneering work. He expressed the opinion that the tax-payer was getting a very valuable asset in the army's work apart from defence.

He agreed with Mr. Bruce that it was very hard to separate the parts of the Empire especially in case of any dispute which affected one or two portions. He asked if the burden of construction of the necessary ships could not be borne in greater proportion by the Dominions which did not consider themselves so vitally concerned with Singapore. On "bis dat" principle it seemed important that offers of assistance from the Dominions and India should soon be made. It was at present not practical politics for New Zealand to build a cruiser, but she intended to continue her policy of developing her own division of Royal Navy and maintain modern suitable cruisers.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The question of New Zealand making a definite annual contribution as regards Singapore would be submitted to his parliament at an early date. He considered that the New Zealand Government would be prepared to increase their share of the burden Britain had to bear to enable her sea supremacy in any particular quarter to become more effective, and details were now being discussed with the Admiralty. As regards the Military policy, New Zealand intended to continue her full agreement with the defence committee's proposals as regards the homogeneity of organisation and material and the use of training establishments in Britain and India, and any Dominion with which she could co-operate. New Zealand was anxious to continue her air development on co-operative lines with Britain and possibly Australia, and pointed out that New Zealand's geographical position entered into consideration.

SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY SYSTEM.

Mr. Havenga detailed the South African Military system of defence, and said that he approved of the coast defences maintained in Table Bay and Simons Bay. The question of making Durban an adequately defended port was under consideration. Regarding the general organisation for war, South Africa aimed at keeping her military organisation as far as her resources permitted in harmony with British Government's policy, but no citizen could legally be compelled to render personal war service outside South Africa. Therefore, the extent of South Africa's immediate or ultimate participation would depend on South Africa's national interest in war being so great that when emergency should arise, special amending legislation would be acceptable to the country or popular interest was great enough to ensure numerous volunteers. He was confident if circumstances were such that the Union desired to participate in a war, public opinion would be such that no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining infantry brigade for external service and further effort would be forthcoming if the situation developed.

INADEQUATE EXPENDITURE.

On understanding that nothing would be done to prejudice the freedom of the Union's decision, South African Military advisers had been instructed to discuss the necessary details of organisation with the War Office and Air Ministry. "While it may be contended that our present expenditure on naval coast defence works is inadequate considering the geographical position and protection we enjoy, responsibilities we have already assumed must be borne in mind together with the fact that these will probably involve a heavy capital expenditure in the near future."

He expressed the opinion that in the present stage of their development the policy best serving the Union as well as the British Commonwealth was while discharging the present coast defence responsibilities, to devote available financial resources to training and developments of air and land forces. It was those with which South Africa would be able most effectively to assist in case of war in which the Union was participating.

Mr. Havenga lad stress on the attention devoted to Air Force which was organised and trained on lines of the Royal Air Force to ensure easy co-operation with other forces of the Empire. He suggested that the Committee on Imperial Defence should review South African coastal defences to consider whether air-craft could be more effectively and more economically employed on the assumption that it would soon be necessary to rearm or increase some of the coastal defences, and with a view to the probable nature and scale of attack against South Africa and also to consider cognate matters. Mr. Baldwin accepted the suggestion.

Mr. Monroe said men especially seagoing men were the only considerable direct contribution that Newfoundland would financially be able to offer.

The Maharaja of Burdwan said that India subscribed to the general wish of the disarmament but she must not fail adequately to provide for her own local defence burdence which unfortunately rendered it impossible that she could contribute to the Singapore Base. India had accepted the necessity of maintaining uniformity of training methods and equipment throughout the Empire as far as practicable.—Reuter.

DISEASE AND DEATH TO MILLIONS

EFFECT OF EXCHANGE POLICY

MR. J. A. WADIA'S REPLY TO FINANCE MEMBER

"I entirely agree with the Finance Member and the Currency Commission as regards the Reseved Bank and gold bullion standard but there is no defence and there can be none for eighteen pence ratio."

In these words, Mr. J. A. Wadia expressed his views to a Press representative on the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, at the Delhi University.

"When they are taking from the country two pence more for every rupee and then pretend that everybody is happy, that everybody is enriched, and that nobody has lost," stated Mr. Wadia, "that is a self-evident absurdity which Indians alone can swallow, if they do swallow. The Government is perfectly aware of the injurious effect of a high exchange. One has only to read the despatch of the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India dated 11th October, 1924, in which the Viceroy distinctly stated that a higher rate than 18d. would injure agriculture and industry.

"Let me quote from the Despatch itself: 'We think it highly improbable that the view could be taken by any Committee that higher exchange than 1sh. 6d. is desirable. This rate is one which would not involve the disturbance of present price level but both Indian exports and industries would be adversely affected by any higher rate. We find already that the Tata Iron and Steel Company is seriously affected by rise in exchange.'

INJURY TO AGRICULTURE.

"What I say is," continued Mr. Wadia; "we cannot stand the 1sh. 6d. ratio to the rupee without great injury to agriculture and industry—more to the former than to the latter. There is absolutely no difference between ourselves and the Government except that of degree. They acknowledge that a higher rate than 18d. "would be injurious". We say that it is injurious. Therefore it is only a question of degree.

"The Finance Member described in his speech at Delhi, Sir Victor Sassoon as that good agriculturist who weeps tears for what he represents to be the loss caused to the agriculturist, by the 1sh. 6d. ratio. He was more frank when he (Sir Victor) told the Commission that 1sh. 4d. ratio would enable him to reduce the real wages of his employees without reducing their money wages and at the same time enable him to sell his products to the consumers, who consist mainly of the agriculturists and the employees, for a larger number of rupees.'

"It is a well-known fact," opined Mr. Wadia, "and has been acknowledged that the producers are not the consumers of import. I do not think they buy the Lancashire goods. As to the Indian mill goods very small portion goes to them. A great deal is done of hand-loom weaving.

ABSURDITY OF STATEMENT.

"But let me show the absurdity of the statement made by Sir Basil Blackett. When exchange was 13d. to the rupee in 1895, the index number of food grain price was 114. In 1904, with an exchange of 16d. it was 117. In 1912, with the same exchange, food grain prices as per blue book of the Government rose to 189. In 1913, they rose to 199 and in 1914 to 222. What benefit has been derived by the worker when he got 16d. instead of 13d. in 1894? He was worse off with 16d. than he was when the ratio was 13d.

"It has been admitted by two members of the Fowler Committee Messrs. Robert Campbell and John Muir that producers are not consumers of imports. A high rate of exchange is injurious to labour except Government officials, for the simple reason that if high exchange produces want of prosperity to the manufacturer as at present, the result will be payment of neither high wages nor low wages. On the other hand, there will be unemployment as is the case to-day. The Government of India, when they removed the 3 1/2 per cent. excise duty, stipulated that no wages should be reduced. But if Sir Victor Sassoon is a friend of the ryot, out of philanthropic or selfish motives, let us see whom Sir Basil Blackett has befriended.

"There is a despatch of the 24th November, 1879, which clearly describes what would happen if mines were closed and a higher value was placed on the rupee. The Finance Member will find, on reading the Despatch whom he is befriending, by raising the exchange to 18d.

"Let me quote the words of the "Statist".

PURCHASING POWER OF RUPEE.

"If the purchasing power of the rupee

(Continued on next Page.)

DISEASE AND DEATH TO MILLIONS.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

were raised 20 per cent. the land tax would be raised in exactly the same proportion, for every rupee would then represent 20 per cent. more of the produce of the ryot's land. Similarly, the rents of houses and lands all over India would be raised to the same extent. All the other taxes payable to the Government would be likewise raised. So would all debts due at the time the change was made. In other words, every banker and capitalist as well as every usurer would find his poperty, so far as it has been lent out to others, increased 20 per cent, while every debtor throughout the length and breadth of India would also find his debts augmeted by 20 per cent. Of course, official salaries would be enhanced in the same way. The result, therefore would be that the Government, the official classes, bankers, landlords and usurers all receive 20 per cent more of the property of the vast population of India. There would be a sweeping transfer of property from the producing working millions who create the wealth and make the prosperity of the Empire to the servans of these millions and to the parasites who prey upon them."

"Those are the people", observed Mr. Wadia, "the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett has befriended."

LOSS TO THE RYOT.

Asked as to what he thought was the loss sustained by the ryot, Mr. Wadia said: "Well, his loss could not be easily computed. I have seen it stated that at the rate of 12½ per cent. on the 350 crores of exports, he would lose about 45 crores per annum. As regards imports, which come to about 250 crores, he would gain about 25 per cent. of the imports which he uses. So on the foreign transaction he would lose about 33 crores But that is not his only loss. He is selling cotton, wheat, seed etc., in India itself on the same basis. A bale of cotton in Bombay would cost just as much as a bale of Indian cotton in Liverpool. You have only to add transit charges. Now I reckon the internal trade of a country at 12 times as great as its external trade. Assuming that produce which is never exported is not affected by the exchange question, I think I would be justified in reckoning his internal trade at six times his external trade. On that basis, the producer would lose 270 crores more."

"But," asked the press representative, "on the internal transaction which you consider at 6 times as great as our external transaction you reckon the loss of 270 crores more. That remains in the country. It does not go out. One person is selling and another person is buying. It is only a transfer. What would you say?"

A TRANSFER OF WEALTH.

"No doubt that is true," replied Mr. Wadia, "but that is a transfer of the wealth of the producer to the pockets of the consumer. It is a highly objectionable procedure. I have never heard of any country adopting such a plan. Not even in England where 15 per cent. are agriculturists, one would think of taking away from the English farmer, one per cent. of what is due. It is one of the most absurd things I have ever heard of and to see it advocated by Sir Basil Blackett and supported by some selfish and interested Indians is passing my comprehension. No such thing exists in the World except in hopeless, helpless India."

"What do you think about the index numbers produced by Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Purushotamadas Thakurdas? Do they prove that prices and wages have been adjusted as has been claimed by the Finance Member?

A: "This is a matter which again has struck me as very absurd.

COMPARISON OF INDEX NUMBERS.

"This is a matter which again has struck me as very absurd. You cannot compare Indian index numbers with the index numbers of written about this question for the last thirty years and have all those years refused to compare the index number of India with England and America for the simple reason that in the two counries the producer is the consumer; and if you allow as it has been allowed by the two members of the Fowler Committee that the producer is not consumer of your imports, what is the good of these figures? They are worthless.

"Exchange has no influence on internal prices. Retail food in 1873 is given at 100 with exchange 23 pence to the rupee. The retail prices in 1894 is given at 114 with exchange at 13d. to the rupee. Look at the enormous drop in exchange and a small rise in prices. I therefore attach no importance to the index numbers of those three countries. Our conditions are quite different. We are quite unique and we must judge our things by applying our knowledge to the peculiar conditions under which India labours.

"If one wants to know" Mr. Wadia proceeded to say, "what the exchange policy of the Government of India has done for the people of this country, he will find that it has meant disease and death to millions. The Census of Reports of 1901, with two famines of 1896 and 1900, will show an increase of population to the extent of 2½ per cent. In 1921 reports showed a rise of one per cent.

"Speaking about this tremendous death-rate, the late Mr. Montagu (then Secretary of State for India) stated on the 3rd June, 1919:

"That it was necessary to devote all the best science to combat a recurrence of the hideous calamity of influenza and also that the resisting power of the Indian people must be increased and their conditions of living must be improved."

EFFECT ON PRICES.

"Our resisting power" observed Mr. Wadia, "has gone because long before the War, our food grain prices stood at 90 per cent higher than they were when the mints were opened. As to the War time prices the inflation was tremendous. People could not buy food which was dear and hence they were more than underfed. They easily succumbed to disease."

Asked whether there would be any difficulty to coming back to 1sh. 4d. ratio if the legislature so desired, he replied, "I see none. Of course it has to be managed carefully.

"Let me quote the Statist of the 14th August, 1926:—

"We attacked the action of the Indian Government in these columns at the time and subsequent developments have strengthened our conviction that had the exchange rate been left to the play of unhampered economic forces, the pre-war parity of 1sh. 4d. and not the parity of 1sh. 6d. would have been the de facto rate when the Commission came to draw up its report. A reversion to the 1sh. 4d. parity would call for tactful and careful handling, but that it would involve wide-spread economic disturbance is clearly an over-statement."

DYSPEPSIA SHORTENS LIFE.

Dyspepsia shortens life because it interferes with the assimilation of food and either directly or indirectly disturbs nearly every vital organ. Nearly all forms of dyspepsia, either acute or chronic, are due to or accompanied by excess acid, and no real relief can be obtained until this acid condition is overcome. For this purpose many doctors and nurses, and thousands of former sufferers, recommend the use of 'Bisurated' Magnesia. This not only almost instantly neutralizes the acid stops fermentation and dispels the gas, but it also soothes the inflamed stomach lining and thus quickly restores healthy, normal digestion. Stop suffering. Get a package of 'Bisurated' Magnesia, either tablets or powder, of your chemist to-day; enjoy your meals and live longer.

LABOUR IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question of Labour nominations to the Bombay Legislative Council has attracted the attention of good many people as is evident from the correspondence carried on in the Press during the past few days. The question, no doubt, is an important one. Labour organisation has become only a matter of light joke with many men in this city who were only born yesterday and are noticeable to-day as 'great' Labour leaders. What solid work these so-called self-advertised Labour leaders done is a mystery. Being merely on the Executive Bodies of a few Unions is surely not a sufficient justification for their posing as 'leaders' of Labour. Labour, in spite of the tall talk of organisation and membership of Unions, remains to-day almost in the same condition unorganised as before. No serious efforts are made to organise it in the right direction nor to educate them. Education, sanitation and temperance are the most crying needs of Labour to-day. Lack of education has driven the labouring population into poverty. Conducting a few nominal night schools and publishing and lengthy accounts of their working has not, in the past, helped Labour in any way nor is going to help it in future. Real propaganda and hard work alone will be of immediate use. The names of our present Labour leaders are not even known to the labouring population bears sufficient testimony of the valuable work they do.

Efforts are being made to recommend to Government for nomination one Mahomedan to safeguard the interests of that community. This is nothing but a too selfish motive on the part of the Mahomedan community. Why should there be a separate representative of the Mahomedan community alone? Are not the interests of Mahomedan labour safe in the hands of their brethren, whoever may represent them, in the Council? This sort of communal spirit is surely not a welcome sign. The Mahomedan labouring population need not at all be anxious about their interests as they are bound to reap the same benefits as their brethren labourers do.

For the three seats allotted to Labour by nomination, there is great talk in the city and Press. Interested parties and personalities are doing whatever possible to get themselves nominated. Various names are being suggested in the Press from day to day. One is busy finding out the faults of the other. At a public meeting of the Textile and other labourers held recently under the presidency of Mr. Asavale, three names have already been suggested from amongst the labouring population themselves. A suggestion has also been made that mofussil Labour should have one seat out of the three which is quite reasonable. Mr. Bole seems to have lost favour of the labouring population. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, as rightly remarked, in to-day's "Chronicle" is neither a labourer nor labourite at all. Mr. V. G. Dalvi will certainly—though not favoured in some particular quarters—be a valuable addition to the Council to represent Labour interests. Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla who is surely a voluminous worker connected with a very very large number of Labour Unions in this city will do the work well with which he is at present busy. His nomination to the Council will almost amount to a loss to certain extent in the humble work which he has been doing. Work outside the Councils is by no means less important and men like Mr. Jhabwalla ought to carry on their activities with double strength. Government will do it well to nominate to the third seat one representative from amongst the labouring population itself out of the three recommended at the meeting.—Yours, etc.,

DISINTERESTED.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

REPORTER'S PROFESSION.

ACCURACY AND SPEED ESSENTIAL.

HIGH TRADITIONS OF ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

In response to the invitation of the Presidency Shorthand Association, Madras, Mr. Edmunds, official reporter to the Royal Commission on Agriculture in Madras, delivered a lecture on "My experiences as a reporter" on Friday evening in the premises of the Association under the presidency of Mr. Perrett, Senior official reporter to the Commission, before a large gathering of well-known shorthand writers and reporters. On arrival, Messrs. Perrett and Edmunds were received by Mr. R. Ganesa Aiyar, President, Mr. T. R. Ranganatha Iyengar, Vice-President, and the other office-bearers and committee members of the Association and conducted to the Hall where they had tea.

After tea, Mr. Ganesa Aiyar proposed Mr. Perrett to the chair and referred to the remarkable skill of Messrs. Perrett and Edmunds in reporting. The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Perrett thanked the organisers of the meeting and called upon Mr. Edmunds to deliver the lecture.

Mr. Edmunds who rose amidst cheers first referred to the work of the Madras reporters to the Royal Commission and characterised it as amazingly good, although English was not their mother-tongue. Next he said that he was delighted to see the excellent work turned out by the Association under the able guidance of Mr. Ganesa Aiyar, its President. He had been informed that Mr. Ganesa Aiyar wished to retire from service in a year or two. He protested against such a proposal (Laughter), for his own father was 75 years old and did not think of retiring yet. He hoped Mr. Ganesa Aiyar would change his mind and continue his missionary work for the good of the country.

Coming to the subject proper, he said that there was an enormous amount of reporting work in England. Professional reporters in London not only did secretarial work but also court work, and Parliamentary work. Shorthand reporters were playing an important part in the development of Parliamentary institutions. When a man was tried in a criminal court verbatim notes of the proceedings were taken and in the appeal the transcript of the notes was insisted upon being sent along with the judgment to the Appellate Court. Sometimes the shorthand reporter would have to read out notes of evidence in open court without being nervous. There was heavy work for the reporter in civil actions too. The notes of day's proceedings must be transcribed in the night for reference on the next day. There was enormous work for reporters in the House of Lords, the final court of appeal and in the House of Commons. In Committees too the reporter found a lot of work. Company meetings were also reported. Sometimes they were stormy; then the reporter would have to take the best of notes possible under the circumstances. Only reporters of experience and merit were allowed to take up Parliamentary and court reporting. They had an organisation in London, called the Institute of Shorthand Writers whose rules were strictly observed. According to the rules a shorthand writer could not become a member of the Institute unless he had served five years as an apprentice under a member of the Institute. After that the shorthand writer was asked to report the proceeding of a Court for an hour and the report was scrutinised by an examiner. He was subjected to a similar test a second time by a separate examiner. Unless he was passed by both the examiners, he was not admitted as a member of the Institute. In the whole of London such reporters were very few; they were only twenty-four What was aimed at was thorough accurate reporting.

DUTIES OF A REPORTER.

A reporter should use every possible device to cut short his outlines for words and phrases which occurred again and again by inventing special contractions and grammalogues. The aim of a reporter should not merely be to write fast but to write with commonsense. Sometimes two or three persons would speak at the same time. The reporter would have to take notes of the speech of the man who was talking sense. It was the duty of a reporter to follow the sense of a speaker, to correct bad grammar and touch up the language. A knowledge of English, an all-round knowledge, was therefore essential. Without understanding what the speaker was saying, it was impossible for a reporter to report. When shorthand notes were transcribed after a long interval, punctuation would be of immense help. Consequently punctuation ought not to be neglected. Nobody should become a shorthand reporter unless he was ready to do hard work. Sometimes the reporter had to take notes from morning 11 till 8.30 in the night and the whole of the notes had to be transcribed before next morning.—The reporting work too was not without compensation. It carried a reporter into walks of life and gave him a knowledge which was unique. A reporter must take interest in the things he was reporting.

PRESTIGE OF THE PROFESSION.

The Institute of the Shorthand Writers in London had a very fine library worth 15,000 pounds sterling. The members of the Institute were trying to uphold the prestige of the profession, as all reporters should do. A reporter must have a good seat; for his job was a very difficult one. If he was not given a proper seat, he was not given fair-play. Once in a tribunal he was seated in a disadvantageous position. He reported the matter to his Institute and the Institute pointed out the difficulty to the judges. The judges were satisfied and ordered the removal of the seat to a central place. In the matter of seating arrangements the House of Lords treated reporters more fairly than the House of Commons. Reporters should always try to maintain the prestige of their profession. They were doing a difficult work and were entitled to a certain amount of respect wherever they went. Further, no institution of reporters should give a certificate of efficiency to any man unless he was thoroughly efficient. The Institute should be satisfied with the writer's speed and educational qualifications; for verbatim report could only be done by educated men. Again, an organisation of the kind of the Presidency Shorthand Association was sure to break down class or class distinctions and become the centre of unity and brotherhood. Just as there were caste distinctions in this country, there were class distinctions in London and the Institute in London stood for unity and brotherhood. In conclusion he hoped that the Presidency Shorthand Association would grow stronger and stronger and do its best to uphold the honour and prestige of the profession which was world-wide.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Perrett entirely agreed with what had been said by the lecturer and wished to lay stress on one or two points. The reporter's duty was to make bad English good. He should sometimes make a record of what a speaker meant and not of what he said. He should leave out meaningless words and phrases and note down the sensible portions. Broken sentences must be made complete. Once he (the speaker) reported a very bad speaker. His report did not contain what the speaker had said but what he had meant. The speaker thanked him very much, for it was the first time, he said, when he was reported correctly. (Laughter). Skilled work could be done only by very few people and they must be well remunerated. In the whole of London only 24 men could be trusted to do first class work and they maintained the prestige of the profession. They had an agreement among themselves that they should do work of the very best quality and they should get something out of it. He did not know whether the Presidency Shorthand Association could do a similar thing. Good work should be paid amply. He hoped that this Association would be able to raise the prestige and the remuneration of Shorthand Writers and Reporters. He then wished to know something from those present at the meeting.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The President and the Vice-President of the Association explained that the Association insisted upon a good minimum standard of education for admission to its membership, that the high speed examinations were tough and certificates were issued to really capable men, that thorough unity and brotherhood existed among the members of the Association, and that the Association was trying to do its best to turn out efficient shorthand writers and reporters and to raise their prestige and remuneration. A visitor and old member gave out his own experiences as a shorthand writer in the Government Secretariat, Simla. A number of questions were then put to the Chairman and the lecturer and it was elicited that expert reporters in England were able to dispose of very heavy work by dictating their notes to competent shorthand writers and asking those dictates to type the same. It was further elicited that no man could make himself understood if he spoke at a rate of more than 200 words a minute and that a reporter with a speed of 180 to 200 words a minute would be able to follow any speaker. The Chairman and the lecturer believed that no reporter could continuously write for two or three hours at a rate exceeding 200 words a minute.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer the meeting terminated.

Before leaving the premises, Messrs. Perrett and Edmunds presented an excellent shorthand notebook to the Association as a souvenir.—"The Hindu".

KHADDAR AND GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Sjt. C. V. RANGAM CHETTI addressed the following letter to the MADRAS GOVERNMENT:—

"I have the honour to bring to your kind notice that some of the Government servants are terribly afraid to purchase hand-spun and hand-woven cloths when our hawkers approach them. They are under the impression that they should not purchase these cloths. You are aware that Bombay Government is openly appealing to the people to encourage Indian industries. In last summer Rs. 800 worth of Khaddar was sold by my hawkers at Ooty. Most of the servants are Government servants. I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to let me know whether Government servants are allowed to purchase hand-spun and hand-woven cloths without fear by the Madras Government."

The following reply has been received by him:—

The Honorary Manager, All-India Spinners' Association (Andhra Branch) is informed that the Government have no reason to suppose that either the fear or the impression referred to, exists among those in their Service.

MAHATMA GANDHIJI COMMENTS:—

"I congratulate both the parties and I hope that if there are Government employees who refuse to buy khadi for fear of Government, they will shed their fear and their foreign garments."

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WAHABI EXCESSES.

LUCKNOW MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 2.

Following is the full text of resolutions passed at a largely attended meeting of Mussalmans last evening under the presidentship of Maharaja Saheb of Mehmedabad:

1. This meeting of Mussalmans of Lucknow representing all creeds and classes views with profound grief and perturbation the latest news from Jedda that Ibn Saud and Qazi Abdullah Ibn Bulaihad are proceeding to Medina in order to decide whether the holy tomb of the Prophet should be partially demolished or enclosed by a fence and that after the return of Hajis the demolished tombs are being levelled to the ground, the birth place of Maula Ali being also demolished and the remaining traces of demolished tombs and monuments are being totally effaced.

And whereas apprehensions about the safety of the Prophet's tomb felt at the beginning of Wahabi domination in Hedjaz not only still exist but are further strengthened now and the fanatical Wahabis after demolishing other sacred monuments are now planning to attack the Prophet's Mausoleum, it is therefore the bounden duty of every Mussalman with any spark of faith, self-respect and attachment to the Prophet still in his heart to devote all his life and money and do everything in his power for the protection of this sacred tomb and redeem the holy centre of Islam for Najdi domination by carrying on an intensive propaganda in favour of suspension of Haj.

2. This meeting of Mussalmans of Lucknow expresses its profound sorrow and strong indignation at the barbarous behaviour of Ibn Saud's army whose members brutally fell upon a group of men proceeding to pay their visits to the holy tomb of the Prophet, calling them "idol worshippers and *Peer Parast*," and killing and wounding a number of them.

3. This meeting of Mussalmans of Lucknow expresses its sense of strong aversion and disgust at the direct interference of Najdis in religious affairs inasmuch as only Wahab 'imams' are being appointed by their Government to conduct prayers in the mosques of Nejd and Hedjaz, and at a meeting of bigotted Wahabis lately held in Nejd it has been resolved to propagate Wahabi tenets by force of arms and to convert forcibly Mussalmans of other sects in Wahabism.

4. In view of the fact that the Wahabi acts of demolishing tombs and monuments are a slur against humanity, especially to the religious minded people like those of India, this meeting ventures to declare these barbarous acts of Wahabis have shocked and enraged all the inhabitants of India and this meeting authorises the president of the meeting and Maulana Qutubuddin Abdul Wali to consult all prominent and influential leaders of India with a view to consider the ways and means of united effort.

5. This meeting requests the president of the meeting to communicate to the Muslim ruling princes in India and Muslim Governments abroad, the necessary portions of the above resolutions inviting their earnest attention to the same.

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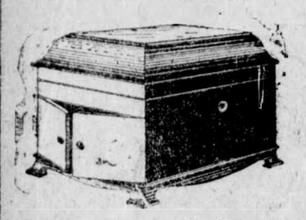

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STIMULATING EDUCATION.

A PLEA FOR RATIONAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The following are extracts from an illuminating paper on School Inspection read by Mr. R. V. Pasrilekar M.A., M. Ed. at the Head Master's and Secondary Teachers' Conference held at Poona on 18th November.

It is sad to find that in spite of the existence of the Department of Public Instruction for over three quarters of a century and in spite of the very wide expansion of its activity, there is no special Departmental agency whose main work is to devote itself to educational reform. Few of the Educational Officers have time, patience and energy to read, to think, to collect and assimilate information and to spread it abroad with encouraging and sympathetic visits, conferences and other means of educational propaganda. The Departmental reports have often complained of this side of its work. The quinquennial report for 1917-22 tells us:— "The fact is that the Director is so busily engaged in reporting to Government on various matters and in dealing with the direct administration of the Department, that he has little time to devote to educational problems and finds little or no time to visit educational institutions or to make himself conversant with local needs and conditions." As to the Educational Inspectors, the same report complains, "In spite of the creation of a new division, comprising Bombay and four neighbouring Districts, in 1920, the Educational Inspectors commonly complain that they have more work than they can adequately perform and that they have little or no time devote to educational matters."

BARREN OF RESULT.

Our school education, both primary and secondary, is too barren of educational research and progress. No doubt by its watchful annual inspection the Department has been able to do something to raise the tone of our schools. But what has been done mainly concerns with the "body" of the school; the "spirit" however has remained unaffected. It is now high time for the State to look after this most vital aspect of school life; and the main purpose of this paper is to show how to do it, chiefly by the agency of its Inspectors.

In England The work of the Secondary Inspector is of two kinds—district and full inspection. District work deals with local administration and the full inspection is distinctive of the work of the Secondary Inspector. It takes place at intervals varying from four to six years. Due notice is always given and from two to eight Inspectors always attend. The inspection lasts from two to five days. At the close there is a conference between the inspectors and the governing body of the school, to which the Head Teacher is always invited. The full inspection is thus an educational stock-taking, followed by recommendations for improvement, both of equipment and teaching. The group of Inspectors includes specialists in particular lines called in for the purpose, and teachers if willing to co-operate with the Inspectors are placed on the list of "Occasional Inspectors" for these full inspections.

In France there are fourteen general Inspectors who are concerned with the superintendence of secondary schools throughout France, each of them being a specialist and ex-teacher of one particular subject and inspecting only in that subject. These general Inspectors are, as it were, the eyes of the Minister of Education, freely ranging through the country. Their influence is great in stimulating teaching. An able teacher is easily marked out for reward and a new method of proved utility circulated by their agency.

In Japan there is a central group of Inspectors for secondary schools directly responsible to the Minister of Education, as in France. Among other things, these all-Japan Inspectors while on their inspecting tour make a note of the various schemes inaugurated for the improvement of education and for the general diffusion of knowledge.

TWO KINDS OF INSPECTION.

In all these countries, the secondary schools seem to be subjected to two kinds of inspection-one on behalf of the central educational authority and another by district or local authority. The first kind of inspection has a special educational importance. The second kind seems to be more or less an administrative safeguard just to keep things from going below the general level. In Bombay the inspection of secondary schools as it is conducted to-day savours of the second kind, there being no counterpart here of the first kind.

The schools and its teachers have hither to looked to the Departmental officers (I mean the Inspectors) as the fountain heads of knowledge and guidance; and unless these fountain heads pour out in abundance the water of initiative and reform, there is little chance of our school education coming to its own. Under the the present state of things, the Inspectors have no time and energy to take the initiative and the schools have no courage or desire to depart from the well-trodden paths chalked by the Department and, therefore, sanctioned by its approval.

But this sort of co-operation means a complete change in the angle of vision with which the schools and the teachers are looked at to-day. Instead of confining his attention mainly to pick up the defects of the schools and to keep a tightening grip on the Government purse, let the Inspector come to the schools as a friend and guide "offering advice and putting at the disposal of the staff the fruits of experience which teachers who work only on one spot cannot so easily garner," and a wonderful change for the better will come over our schools in a very short time.

The present is the most opportune time to effect useful changes in the methods of Secondary School Inspection of this Presidency. The control of the Primary Schools is being transferred to local authorities, and as a consequence the Educational Inspectors are likely to be free from the multifarious duties that were hitherto attached to their posts. They can, therfore, in future do much which they were highter to unable to achieve owing to want of time and of freedom from purely administrative work. In order to make the inspecting agency of Government a living source of inspiration and professional guidance to the teachers, the first and the foremost suggestion I would make is to relieve the Director, his immediate Assistants and the Divisional Inspectors, of the heavy burden of purely administrative work and to give them freedom to devote themselves to the work of educational reform. For the administrative part of the Department, if necessary, there should be a separate branch of officers for each kind of work under the Director. One branch of officers should mainly devote itself to the work of internal improvement of schools and their teaching by means of inspection visits, educational conferences and exhibitions, writing and distributing pamphlets, observation of educational experiments and other things of a similar nature; the other branch should be responsible for the administrative side of the departmental work.

At present there are about 160 High Schools and 220 Middle Schools for Boys (Girl Schools and European Schools are excluded to avoid complex problems of inspection) recognised by the Educational Department in Bombay. These are under the jurisdiction of five divisional Inspectors, 76 schools to each division. Instead of making it obligatory on the Inspector to visit each of these 76 schools, schools which are scattered over a large territory ill-provided with travelling facilities, he should be kept free to visit each year a few, say 25, situated within a comparatively small area. At convenient centres in this area he should spend more time and invite the teachers of the surrounding places to meet in a conference. Educational topics should be discussed, local needs should be studied, methods analysed and model lessons given, both by the Inspector and the teachers. What is praiseworthy in the schools of the place should be held up for the guidance of others. This will stimulate the exertion of teachers, and I am sure when the next turn of inspection of schools in that locality comes, say after 3 or 4 years, the schools will have more to show. As matters stand to-day, the Inspector's visit becomes a matter of the past as soon as the Inspector leaves the School. Personal contact and influence are utterly absent. The Inspector has scarcely any time to exchange a word with the Assistant Masters and little time to discuss matters with the Head Master. In the plan suggested these things will have sample scope.

In the above-mentioned scheme I have taken for granted that one Inspector and one only is to be responsible for the inspection of Secondary Schools in one division. I shall now suggest an alternative scheme which will introduce into the inspection system, the English plan of full—dress inspection by a group of Inspectors. For the adoption of this scheme it is necessary to pool all Inspectors (both divisional and those for special subjects) into one Inspectorate meant for the benefit of the whole of the Presidency, FOR A PART OF THE YEAR. A Divisional Inspector will have jurisdiction over his division, but he should go to help in the full inspection of a school to any part of the Presidency along with the Inspectors for special subjects. Moreover, the Divisional Inspector will be mainly responsible for the full inspections of schools chosen from his division. Other Inspectors will help him as experts. The schools chosen for full inspection should be made centres of pedagogical activities and discussions as suggested in the method of inspection mentioned above. For whatever the method this function of inspection should never be subordinated to any other function. It is through these channels that the knowledge garnered by the Inspectors ranging freely throughout the Presidency is to be distributed among teachers in other areas. Give up this function and you divest inspection of its vital power of promoting educational reform, no matter whether it be of the sort at present followed or of the sort suggested in the abovementioned plans.

The English plan of full inspections by a number of experts has much to recommend itself to our consideration. A single-handed inspection has its own defects. "If the single—handed man is of the self-confident type, he may condemn teaching which is not really bad, and force on wiser people methods which are not really sound. If he is diffident or easy-going, he may tolerate teaching and methods which he ought to condemn. Any Inspector may, of course, err in either of these ways, but, if he belongs to an organised body, his actions will be checked by those of his colleagues." (A. W. Newton, The English Elementary School, p. 257).

It must be admitted that a number of secondary schools in this Presidency have much to add to make them worthy of trust in the eyes of the Department. Insufficiency of state-help and want of professional pride and of a sense of responsibility on the part of teachers and managers are the root causes of this distrust. If a better state of things is desirable, it cannot be secured by a restrictive vigilance by the Inspecting Officers. At the most fear of detection may restrain some; but some will face detection rather than extinction. Give the schools more help, help them to have better teachers, raise their professional training and pride, and you will find that the departmental rules are observed as a matter of course and with willingness. As long as this is not done, not even an army of Inspecting Officers will bring about radical improvement in these matters. After all, it is a question of mutual trust. Trust begets trust.

It is rumoured that the Department of Public Instruction is "thinking" of re-organizing its Secondary School Inspectorate in the near future. I have tried to give above some estimate of the good that results from the present method of inspection. I hope the Educational Department will in the new order of things, try to help the Schools and the cause of secondary Education by making its Inspection a living source of inspiration and guidance on the lines suggested above.

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SCHOOL AND AFTER!

CHOOSING A GIRL'S CAREER.

Increasing importance is being given to the choice of a career in the Girls' School Year-book, the official book of reference of the Association of Head-mistresses, which with its 1926-7 issue celebrates its twenty-first year. The right of insertion in the text of this volume, so valuable to parentsof daughters, is strictlylimited to public secondary schools for girls as distinguished from private schools, by the fact of possessing a Governing Body.

Now that partically every girl who goes through the public secondary school intends to adopt a professional career—and not in opposition to her parents, but with their full approval—the carefully detailed information provided is of the utmost value. Needless to say great pains have been taken to ensure absolute accuracy and to avoid overstatement in describing the advantages, or the disadvantages, of the various careers now open to women. An interesting extract from the report of the Headmistresses' Employment Committee at the Ministry of Labour indicates how wide is the range of choice:—

"Although the proportion of girls desiring clerical work is still too high," states this report, "the committee is glad to report that there is some increase in the number who choose other occupations such as—

Accountancy	Estate management
Interior house decoration	Photography
	Hairdressing
Library and laboratory posts	Dressmaking
	Millinery
	Catering.

"Girls who have done some specialised advance work at school after matriculation in mathematics and in geography have obtained posts, the one as compiler of statistics in the office of the American Commercial Attache, the other as geography specialist in a tyre company, and three who have had a post-matriculation full secretarial training, have found interesting posts as private secretaries to the chief of a section of the Natural Physical Laboratory, to a metallurgist, and as a French correspondent and shorthand writer to an engineering firm."

A point is made of the sound chances of success for well-educated girls offered by drapery and other retail establishment provided they are temperamentally suited to an active business life. Essential qualities for this work are laid down as follows:—A lively mind, a love of work, human sympathy, a sound general education and an attractive personality." Successful saleswomen, it is stated, may earn £500 a year—and more, while the woman buyer's salary may reach £2,000 a year or more.

There is said to be a good livelihood in laundry management. Capable women manageresses earn £500 a year. Another comparatively new field is hairdressing, which demands "good education, a pleasing manner, the habit of painstaking interest, and the capacity for hard work" among other things.

In regard to dressmaking the point is emphasised that the old haphazard systems of cutting and fitting are dying out in England, and girls are taught to draft out patterns on the tailor principle or to model in muslin after the French fashion.

The teaching profession in all its many branches, dancing—to which new importance is given, now that the medical profession and educational authorities take stock of it in regard to the physical and mental development of the growing child—the Civil service, domestic service, the law, medicine, journalism, accountancy, art, social service, and agriculture are other careers surveyed in the interests of the modern girl.

"Daily Express."

INDIA'S ECONOMIC SUBJUGATION

MR GOSWAMI ON GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Mr. T. C. Goswami presiding over a meeting at Albert Hall said in the course of a speech: "Our fight with the foreign bureaucracy is not political only. During the three years that I spent in the Legislative Assembly, I was increasingly convinced that while the Foreign Government that is ruling in this land are making up their minds to part with political power, they are at the same time conspiring to complete the economic subjection of India. They are doing it in various ways. The Currency Commission was set up merely to furnish an apology for the official view to sanction a pre-determined policy of the Government with regard to the exchange and to record a 'fait accompli.'

DRAIN ON INDIA'S WEALTH.

Since 1893 the standard currency which has been provided for India has been over-valued for purposes of foreign exchange beyond its intrinsic bullion value. This has been detrimental to India for the simple reason among others that the export trade in India is greater than the import trade. It is impossible for me in the course of a public lecture to go into the details of the calculations. Many hundred of crores have been given as bounty to foreign industries selling their products in the Indian market.

RAILWAY AND GENERAL FINANCE.

Concluding, Mr. Goswami said that it is our business to protest very strongly against this executive high-handedness. There are grave dangers ahead. I anticipate serious danger in the separation of the Railway Finance from the General Finance. I do not want to get Swaraj with a mortgaged India. I hope that Bengal, politically conscious that she is, will not lose sight of this great economic question and let us also remember that builders of the Economic Empire are the architects of our ruin.

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OPPOSITION IN RUSSIA.

A STRANGE DOCUMENT.

After a number of meetings which they had addressed had shown them that they could not count on much active support in the party under the impression produced by the expulsion from the party of many of their adherents, and conscious that they were in imminent danger of being themselves similarly expelled, the leaders of the Communist opposition made to the Russian Communist opposition made to the Central Committee a formal renunciation of factional methods and a request for a renewal of the possibility of collaboration. The Central Committee laid down a number of conditions, and on receipt of the following document declared itself satisfied. The document here printed in full, will certainly be of historical interest:—

DECLARATION.

At the fourteenth Congress, and after we differed from the majority of the Congress and the Central Committee on a series of questions of principle, our views are set out in official documents and in speeches made by us at the Congress, at plenary meetings of the Central Committee, and in the Politbureau. These views we still hold. We categorically reject the theory and practice of "freedom for factions and groupings," recognising that such theory and practice is opposed to the bases of Leninism and to the decisions of the party. The decisions of the party as to the impermissibility of factionalism we consider ourselves bound to carry out.

At the same time we consider it our duty openly to admit before the party that in the struggle for our views we and our adherents have, in a number of instances since the fourteenth Congress, permitted ourselves to take steps which infringed party discipline and went in the direction of factionalism beyond the limits established by the party for the struggle of ideas within the party. Holding these steps to have been definitely mistaken, we unconditionally declared that we decisively renounce factional methods of defending our views in view of the danger of the methods to the unity of the party, and call upon all comrades who share our views to do the same. We call for an immediate dissolution of all factional groupings which have been formed round the views of the "opposition."

At the same time we recognise that by our utterances in Moscow and Leningard in October we disobeyed the decision of the Central Committee as to the impermissibility of an All-Union (general) discussion, beginning such a discussion in spite of the decisions of the Central Committee.

At the fourteenth Congress mention of the Stockholm Congress (April, 1906 a congress to unite the wings of the Social Democratic Party which did, in fact, precede a violent struggle between them) was an error, for, although Comrade N. K. Kruppskaya (Mrs. Lenin) in no way had this in view, this mention might be understood in the sense of the perspective of schism and as the threat of schism. A perspective of this kind we unanimously reject as disastrous and as having nothing in common with our position.

NIGGING.

We decisively condemn such criticism of the Comintern (Communist International) or of the policy of our party, as criticism tends to become nigging, which weakens the position of the Comintern as the militant organisation of the world proletariat, of the All-Union Communist party as the advance guard of the Comintern or of the U. S. S. R. as the first state of the proletarian dictatorship. Not only the agitation of Korech and people like him, who have broken with Communism, but that of everyone who goes beyond these limits will always meet our determined resistance. We categorically deny the right of those who carry on no matter what agitation against the Comintern, the All-Union Communist party, or the U. S. S. R. to pretend to any sort of solidarity with us.

Recognising the right of every member of the Comintern to defend his views within the limits of the Constitution and decisions of the Congresses of the Comintern and its Executive Committee, we consider absolutely impermissible direct or indirect support of the factionalism of any groups whatsoever in individual section of the Comintern against the line of the Comintern, whether it is the group of Suvarine in France, the group of Maslov and Fischer, Urbans and Weber in Germany, the group of Bordiga in Italy, or any other group, irrespective of how it may be related to our views. We consider particularlyimpermissible any sort of support of the activity of persons already excluded from the party and from the Comintern such as Ruth Fischer and Maslov.

The views of Ossovsky, expressed in his article, and of Medvediev, which have been examined in the "Pravda" the theory of two parties, the preaching of the liquidation of the Comintern and of the Profintern (Trade Union International), attempts to unite with the Social Democrats, the expansion of the policy of concessions beyond the limits established by Lenin, etc.,) we have considered and still consider profoundly mistaken, anti-Leninist, and fundamentally opposed to our views. We approved and still approve completely the valuation given by Lenin of the platform of "the workers' opposition" which is defended by Comrades Shlyapnikov and Medvediev.

We consider the decisions of the Fourteenth Congress and the Central Committee of the party unconditionally obligatory upon ourselves, and we shall unreservedly obey them and carry them out. We call upon all comrades who share our views to do the same.

Each of us binds himself to defend his views only in the forms established by the party Constitution, the decisions of Congresses and of the Central Committee, in the belief that what is right in these views will be accepted by the party in the course of its further work.

In the course of the last few months a series of comrades have been excluded from the party for this or that infringement of party discipline and for the use of factional methods of struggle for the views of the opposition. From all that has been said above the political responsibility of the undersigned for the actions is clear. We express the firm hope that the actual cessation of factional struggle on the part of the opposition will open up the possibility for the excluded comrades, who recognises their mistakes in the matter of the infringement of party discipline and of the interests of party unity, to return into the party ranks and, further in the liquidation of factional struggle and in struggle against renewed infringements of discipline, we bind ourselves to give every assistance to the party.

G. ZINOVIEV.
L. KAMENEV.
G. PYATAKOV.
G. SKOLNIKOV.
L. TROTSKY.
G. EVDOKIMOV.

EXCERCISE PATERNAL RESPONSIBILITY.

HYGIENE DELEGATES AMONG CITY FATHERS.

The delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council visited the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy, the President, welcoming the distinguished visitors said:

"Mrs. Rolfe and Dr. Lees, have been in this City for about a fortnight and they have been going round, inspecting hospitals and medical institutions and addressing people on the object of their mission. I am sure many of you have heard their addresses at one or the other institution with great interest. According to the old programme the delegates were due to meet us a week ago but I understand that Dr. Sandilands very wisely suggested to them that they should see us after ascertaining by personal visits to the various hospitals and dispensaries in the City. What arrangements there exist at present for the prevention and cure of venereal diseases.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I now request you to listen to our distinguished visitors with rapt attention."

INSUFFICIENT MEDICAL AND NURSING STAFF.

Dr. David Lees then said, since the arrival of the deputation, they visited several hospitals and independent medical men and they found that there was not sufficient medical or nursing staff in the city to treat venereal diseases, nor any special premises provided for the purpose.

DO NOT DIFFERENTIATE SICKNESS FROM SIN.

The time was ripe, he said to start a hospital extensively for the benefit of the out and in patients suffering from venereal diseases. He emphasised the necessary of treating the patients with sympathy and kindness and not to differentiate sickness from sin.

CITY FATHERS' PATERNAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Mrs. Neville Rolfe then addressed the members of the Corporation as city fathers and appealed them to view the question as fathers. Money invested for this purpose, she submitted, was well spent because it protected the child-life of the country. They had, therefore, to exercise their responsibility as city fathers. She suggested the organisation of a co-ordinate group consisting of representatives of Government, medical profession and social service League.

The Municipality had to undertake paternal service by making provision for adequate medical treatment and promising material for propaganda work.

Some discussion then ensued in which members of medical profession participated.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh in a forceful speech pointed out to the members of the delegation that civic authorities and the members of the medical profession in Bombay were quite alive to the dangers they had come there to warn them against. They should equip themselves with a proper study of what had been done already in Bombay to combat venereal disease before they began to generalise. It was not lack of treatment which stood in the way of combating it, it was the lack of literacy. Who else was to blame for that but there who denied them the means of providing primary education. Special establishments and expenditure on experts will be useless unless the people will educated first to take advantage of them. The large infant mortality in the City was not due entirely to the veneral diseases but to the insanitary condition and ignorance of the people.

Dr. A. J. DeSouza, Cosmos Firnandis and E. Moses also made some useful suggestions.

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CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. PARANJPYE.

(BY A LIBERAL.)

In the most genuine spirit of the sportsman, do I offer my most sincere congratulations to Dr. Paranjpye on his return, to the Council from the University. Our election controversies are now dead. The question as to which of the candidates should be returned is no more the issue under discussion. All that the public are now interested in is the future political behaviour of Dr. Paranjpye in the Council.

Dr. Paranjpye well knows that when the election campaign was in full swing, the principal argument advanced against him was his very likely acceptance of a Ministership if offered to him by Government when elected. It is true that there appears to be very little chance of Dr. Paranjpye being offered the Ministership, now that we know the results of the election in the various constituencies of the Presidency. Even then we have to be prepared for surprises. I would, therefore, now earnestly request Dr. Paranjpye to refuse a Ministership if offered to him and remain a non-official leader in the Council, ever on the watch to guard public interests, especially under the present curtailed powers of the Councils.

FOLLOW SIR PHEROZESHAH.

I have always held that brilliant men like Dr. Paranjpye who have once devoted themselves to the public cause, should in no circumstance merge themselves in the bureaucracy of the country, but should boldly walk in the footsteps of men like Sir Pherozesha and Mr. Gokhale who never in their life showed the slightest inclination to form part of Government but remained enthusiastic opposition leaders throughout even in days when popular majorities could not be commanded in the Councils, when bureaucracy reigned supreme and unchallenged and opposition leaders had to work under great difficulties and constant disappointments. Should not Dr. Paranjpye, who has a record of self-sacrifice behind him, be expected to live on the model of these illustrious patriots? And then what a gain it would be to the country at large if Dr. Paranjpye should choose to remain an opposition leader? He knows the ins and outs of Government from his experience as Minister. His criticisms will not be regarded as the idealistic sentiments of the amateur or the irresponsible effusions of the raw politician, but are bound to carry a weight of their own. He will thus be able effectively to influence the Government policy and advance the public cause materially. Even if his own party interest be considered, he will be able thereby to recover the lost prestige of the Liberal Party, whose leaders are not unnaturally believed by the people to be either place-hunters or apologists of Government.

Furthermore, Dr. Paranjpye's remaining a prominent non-official would facilitate the union of all political parties in the country on one plaform which the present political circumstances urgently call for. A state of things has come to exist in India to-day when we cannot afford to remain divided amongst ourselves. The bureaucracy is going strong, all reactionary forces are being mobilised, India's enemies are up with their weapons. There can now be only one party—the People's Party. Can patriotic men like Dr. Paranjpye who calls himself an 'advanced Liberal', contemplate with equanimity the present state of the country and sit with folded hands? Our election difference and quarrels are now over. They were all make-believe. It is time for all Indians in the country to whatever party they may belong to, to come under one fold, be actuated by one aim and one purpose; and even while retaining if necessary their individuality so far as party principles are concerned, join in one grand endeavour to withstand the encroachments of the common enemy—the bureaucracy—that grows stronger daily by reason of our weakness and divided counsels. Let the Ministerships and the other prizes of public life be left to our common men. Let our first class men like Dr. Paranjpye engage themselves in the nation's fight and endeavour first to bring out peace and concord between ourselves. I feel assured that if we are but sincere and determined in our efforts towards unity, no obstacle will be too serious to overcome. Will Dr. Paranjpye vegetate in the official atmosphere and administrative routine, or will he take his proper place in the natonal fight for freedom? "The night is far spent, the day is at hand, let us be sober and watch unto prayer."

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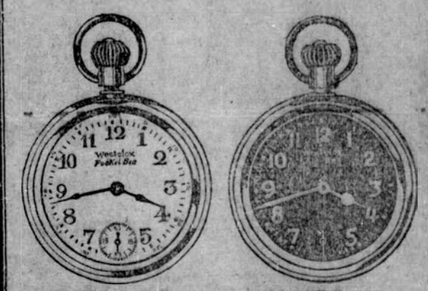

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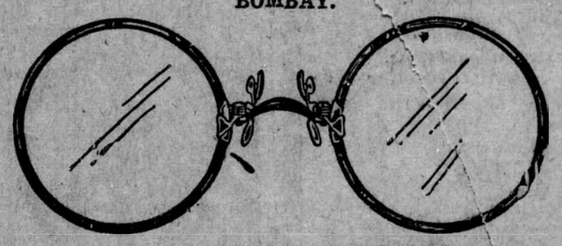

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